

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-84' MILITARY EXERCISES

Leaders Observe Exercises

LD131732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces continued today under the command of Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, with the joint activity of more units of the friendly armies. The battle action was watched by Karel Hoffmann, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Presidium; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department; other party and state representatives; military delegations of the Warsaw Pact members; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and the military delegations of Mongolia and Cuba.

In yesterday's successful advance by units of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, favorable battle conditions were created for a decisive attack by tank units of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army supported by other types of units. At exactly the specified time, military aircraft were first to go into action. They carried out a successful strike on defense positions of the enemy who was taking the advantage of uneven terrain. Shortly after this the enemy's first line of defense was attacked by Czechoslovak and Soviet artillery. The engineers made crossings through minefields, through which tank and motorized rifle units quickly advanced. Their attack was continuously supported by the air forces and by battle helicopters. Even in difficult weather conditions the airmen showed total mastery and harmony with the battle activity of the ground forces. Second wave units were sent in to finish the battle activity. Today's planned tasks were fulfilled. The troops of the fraternal armies again showed high battle mastery and demonstrated international unity and the unbreakable alliance of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Jakes Praises Cooperation

LD132309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Jiri Vys reports on today's activity in the "Shield-84" exercises:

The soldiers convinced our highest party and state representatives who were watching the exercises that they will fulfill their words by a demonstration of the best fighting skills. This fact was confirmed and highly praised by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary:

[Begin Jakes recording] The armies of the Warsaw Pact countries have shown great cooperation. The level of the exercises is such that they will definitely be able to fulfill the tasks in any given situation. Also I would like to emphasize that credit is due to those who produce the technology, that is, the workers in the factories, construction workers, and engineers, but those who use it are the decisive factor. They easily coped with very complicated conditions with the knowledge that the tasks before them must be fulfilled well, no matter what. I would like to praise the decisiveness, bravery, and discipline with which they fulfilled their tasks. I congratulate them on the course of these exercises and on their success. I would like to emphasize that they should continue to strengthen the fraternal friendship between our armies in the interest of peace and in the interest of a calm and happy life of our people. [end recording]

Skills Demonstrated

LD132336 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Air Force displayed perfect skill and harmony in combat activity at today's "Shield-84" exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. In earlier activity by the special assignment unit of the Bulgarian People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, favorable conditions were created for a decisive attack by Czechoslovak and Soviet tank units. The exercise continued in this exercise area with joint action by Czechoslovak and Bulgarian units under continuous air support from Czechoslovak and Soviet pilots. Units of the second wave were sent to develop the success of the counterstrike. Czechoslovak and Soviet artillery units cooperated in full from the very beginning. The units' advances were again covered against enemy strikes by fighter-bombers and also by groups of MI-24 combat helicopters. The shells hit the targets very accurately and destroyed the center of enemy resistance. Tanks and infantry combat vehicles linked up for a counterattack. The cooperation of individual types of weapons of the fraternal armies units was excellent, as well as that of units of fraternal armies, and the initiative activity of staff, commanders, and units. Today's planned tasks were fulfilled with excellence. The soldiers of the fraternal armies again showed high combat skill and they demonstrated international unity and the unbreakable alliance of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

ROMANIAN PARTICIPATION IN PACT EXERCISES NOTED

AU131341 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Permanent correspondent S. Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Prague, 11 Sep -- For 10 days now, the Prague newspapers have been running front-page reports under a special logo on the Warsaw Pact maneuvers being held in the CSSR under the name "Shield-84." This detail is interesting because previously one often could not find even a basic report in the papers about maneuvers in the East.

The marked publicity surrounding "Shield-84" has been explained in the West by the desire of the Eastern side "to impress the world" with the strength of its military might. However, judging by reports in the Prague press, the East is much more interested in showing the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries and the "closeness of the Army and the people," rather than demonstrating military readiness which nobody doubts, anyhow.

In addition to the Army of the host country and the Soviet troops that have been stationed in the CSSR since 1968, all the reports mention equally the armies of the GDR, the PPR, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

It is known that for 16 years Romania has "rejected in principle" the sending of its troops to joint maneuvers with other Warsaw Pact members. The newspaper reports, however, never say that the Romanian Army is absent. Usually, a term is used which has a multiple meaning: "representatives of the armies." In this way one does not say either "yes" or "no". It is possible that Romania is represented by troops or by staff officers. The latter is more likely. This could also been seen in the television report when the arrival of armored units from the PPR, the GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria was shown. The East has never made an issue out of the absence of the Romanian Army. It is much more interested in demonstrating the unity of the Warsaw Pact.

REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS MASK SUPERPOWER HEGEMONISM

AU131115 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Sep 84

["The Destinies of the Peoples Are Not in the Hands of the Two Superpowers in the Course of the Secret Soviet-American Bargains" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 13 (ATA) -- The U.S. President Reagan said at a press interview in Washington that on September 28 he will meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, in Washington. "At the center of this meeting he said, will be the question of reducing the weapons and the improvement of the working relations with the Soviet Union". He declared further on that "We have not renounced meetings with them", which means that the secret Soviet-American contacts have been continuous.

On their part, the Soviet top officials too. Like the first foreign vice-minister, Korniyenko, and the new chief of the General Staff of the Army, Akromeyev, have recently expressed Moscow's objective to continue the Soviet-American bargains. They considered this as an "efficient practice". The senior Kremlin officials spoke also of a possibility for a meeting in the future between Reagan and Chernenko.

Reality has shown that theuninterrupted open or secret meetings and contacts of the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are used for bargains to the detriment of the destinies of the peoples of the world, to hatch up secret counter-revolutionary plots, at a time when their "peaceful" labels have been replaced by the feverish interimperialist armament race. It is not the first time to hear such statements both from Washington and Moscow about the "importance" of such meetings on reducing the arsenals of war. The peoples know well that behind such pompous appeal stands the hegemonism and expansionism of the superpowers, therefore they do not want to leave their destinies in the hands of the two superpowers.

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU121147 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Provincial Administrative Military Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam:

"On occasion of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the day of the triumph of the revolution in Ethiopia, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I extend to you and through you, the friendly people of Ethiopia the sincere greetings and best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country.

I wish that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and two countries develop uninterruptedly.

SCOPE OF U.S. RADIO PROPAGANDA 'UNPRECEDENTED'

AU130849 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 13 Sep 84

["Time of Radio-Armament" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- The ANTENI weekly carries an article unmasking the efforts of the imperialistic circles to stir up the "psychological war" by way of radio propaganda.

The weekly reports that the U.S. appropriation bill put forward in Congress by President Reagan provides for a sum for psychological war against the Soviet Union which marks a record over the last twenty years. The budget of the subversive "Voice of America" radio station is to swell to 114 million dollars. Complete technical reequipping of this radio station is also in the plans. Similar is the situation with the subversive radio stations of "Liberty" and "Free Europe."

Following the trends and tactical tasks of the radio propaganda against the socialist countries, ANTENI emphasizes that the "radio armament", unprecedented in its dimensions, is now running parallel to and is directly linked with the real escalation of the arms race. Like every time when a new military programme is due at the Atlantic military alliance, this time, too, the myth of the "Soviet threat" -- an old and well-worn one existing since there has been a Soviet Union in the world, is taken out of the bag of lies again.

The weekly recalls the sharp increase of the propaganda material which tried to impress on the eve of the deployment of the new medium range U.S. missiles in Europe that the strategic balance on the "old continent" was broken in favour of the Soviet Union.

The on-going and tenacious campaign being carried out by the most reactionary forces in the West has as its task to "implant" on the minds of the broad popular masses the idea that the nuclear war is admissible, and the ever more paradoxical thesis -- that it can be won and lived through, to enforce on the minds of the people that "the world war is inevitable", the article reads.

In conclusion ANTENI emphasizes that all that has rather concrete psychological and ideological purposes -- to create public apathy regarding the major problems of society, to inflict a blow on the anti-war movement, to attain the necessary psychological atmosphere favourable for further armament. And at that the blame and liability to be shifted on the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART AFTER HOLIDAY

AU121343 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] A number of foreign delegations which attended the festive celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, departed from our country yesterday.

They were as follows:

The GDR delegation, headed by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; the Mongolian People's Republic delegation, headed by Demichigvin Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party Central Committee; the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; the delegation from the Republic of Zimbabwe, led by Enos Chikowore, member of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front Central Committee and minister of local government and town planning; the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee and secretary of the National Assembly Permanent Commission; the delegation from the Republic of Cyprus, headed by Christos Pelekanos, minister of health; the delegation from the Republic of Iraq, head by Sa'dun Mahmud Shakir, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of the interior; the delegation of the SFRY, headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; the DPRK delegation, headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice-president of the country; the delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, headed by Mohamed Rouighi, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee and secretary of state for forests and land development; the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, headed by Bernard Combo-Matsiona, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and minister of labor and social security; the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Juliao Paulo, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and minister of state security; the delegation from the Republic of India, headed by Arif Mohammed Khan, state minister for energy; the delegation from the Republic of Greece, headed by Mikhail Stefanidis, deputy chairman of parliament; the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Delegations from a number of international organizations have also departed, such as the delegation of the WFTU, headed by Ibrahim Zakariyah, general secretary; the delegation of the WPC, headed by Romesh Chandra, its chairman; the delegation of the World Federation of Resistance Movements, headed by Arnaldo Banfi, president of the movement; and the delegation of the WFDY, headed by Vilmos Cserveny.

At Sofia airport the delegations were seen off by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stanish Bonev; by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as by members of the government and leaders of sociopolitical organizations. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions from countries which the guests represented, were also present at Sofia airport.

[Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1112 GMT on 13 September adds, "The Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Vice Premier Hun Sen, left Sofia Tuesday after attending celebrations of the 40th national day of Bulgaria." Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1930 GMT on 13 September adds, "The Lao delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy premier, and the delegation of Tanzania led by Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice president, departed today from Bulgaria."]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH NICARAGUA OPEN

AU131921 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation opened its second session in the capital today. Taking part in it are the co-chairmen of the commission, Mr Andrey Lukanov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP [title as received] and deputy premier, and Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of planning.

The discussion focuses on matters of mutual interest in the sphere of agriculture, light industry, mining, geological survey, power generation, communications, transport, industry and trade.

Mr Henry Ruiz was received today by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. In a friendly talk they gave positive assessment of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan economic relations which underwent considerable promotion and expansion in the years following the triumph of the Sandinista revolution. Nicaragua realizes large-scale projects with Bulgarian participation. Reciprocal trade is also developing at steady rates.

The Nicaraguan guest was also received by Mr Todor Bozhinov, deputy premier and minister of energy and raw material resources. They discussed the expansion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation, on the promotion of relations in the sphere of energy and raw materials, the training and education of specialists, the exchange of experience in the realization of complex projects.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

AU132008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] On 13 September in Sofia a cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods and the Angolan Ministry of Internal Trade was signed. The protocol envisages the exchange of consumer goods between the two ministries. The possibilities of cooperation in the areas of leather processing and construction, the reconstruction of the material-technological basis for trade, and the public food supply in Angola will be studied.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

AU131957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Milko Balev which took part in the Constituent Congress of Ethiopia's Workers' Party and the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, returned this evening to Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Yordan Yotov and responsible BCP Central Committee officials.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S INVITATION TO MEET GROMYKO

LD131418 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] At an impromptu news conference held last night the American President announced that he invited Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, to the White House on 28 September and that the latter accepted the invitation. What can be expected from this meeting is the subject of our commentary:

At last night's news conference Ronald Reagan spoke above all about Washington's goodwill to reduce the tension that currently dominates relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time this goodwill was expressed very carefully. The President merely declared that he wants to convince the Soviet foreign minister that the United States does not contemplate anything evil. Ronald Reagan, however, failed to tell journalists what kinds of arguments the American President intends to put forward to his guest to demonstrate this goodwill.

On the other hand, the very fact that the White House chief intends to meet a high-ranking Soviet official is a certain gain for the Republican candidate at the time of the feverish election campaign taking place in the United States. The fact is that one of the biggest obstacles Reagan needs to remove from his path leading to his reelection is a justifiable criticism that his existing policy has considerably worsened relations with the Soviet Union. And this itself has led inevitably to more strained relations between the East and West in general. One therefore should not be surprised at the publicity the White House has immediately set into motion around the intended meeting with Andrey Gromyko, and one cannot but agree with the view expressed that this is an 11th hour step. For instance, the Democratic presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, welcomed the planned meeting, adding however that it took Reagan 3 and 1/2 years before he decided to meet a high-ranking Soviet official at all. And Walter Mondale also remarked somewhat sarcastically that it was quite touching that the American President should show a willingness to hold such a meeting right in the middle of an election campaign.

The fact is, of course that meetings between a Soviet foreign minister and an American President are not new. They are new only for the current President. The fact is that there used to be times when Andrey Gromyko always made use of his visits to the United States on the occasion of the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly to meet also the American president. During the past few years this good practice, serving at least to greater mutual understanding of the positions each side maintained and forming one of the strands in the structure of Soviet-American relations, disappeared. Ronald Reagan was not interested.

The Soviet Union has never avoided any meetings and talks and has been willing to discuss all problems, yesterday, today, as well as tomorrow. The fact is, however, all such talks must be conducted from the position of negotiations between two equals and in an effort to reach a certain conclusion; that is, not in order for the public perhaps to gain the impression of a some kind closely unspecified goodwill. If the Soviet and American negotiating chairs remain empty today this is because the American side violated the principles.

The coming meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Ronald Reagan could follow up on the routine of the previous years. In itself it can hardly disprove the conviction held by the American electorate and indeed by the world public at large, which it gained quite logically from Reagan's existing years in the White House. When the Republican spokesman in the House of Representatives, Bob Mitchell, said yesterday that the meeting will eradicate the impression about Reagan's unwillingness to negotiate and about his unyieldingness, then he evidently exaggerated, the more so since another Republican, the secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, told journalists something totally different. He claimed that the Democrats' proposal to curb military expenditure by \$25 billion -- and by the way this represents hardly 10 percent of all military expenditure -- is extremely dangerous, and that such a step would not only be irresponsible but would also send the wrong signal to the American allies and a good one to Moscow. The Soviet Union has of course never made any secret of its endeavor to curb armaments. If Ronald Reagan transmits this or a similar signal to Andrey Gromyko this will be the best proof of that goodwill.

CHNOUPEK TO LEAD DELEGATION TO UN SESSION

LD132301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The federal government has approved the Czechoslovak delegation for the 35th session of the UN General Assembly due to begin in New York on 18 September. The delegation will be led by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The other members are: Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Murin, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Cesar, CSSR permanent representative to the United Nations and Frantisek (Penaska), director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department.

HUSAK, JAKES RECEIVE HUNGARIAN SECRETARY HAVASI

LD132001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today in the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is on a working visit to the CSSR. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed tasks tackled by the two fraternal parties in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress, particularly in economic and social development. They highly appreciated results of the present cooperation between the two parties and countries and expressed their respective interest in their further intensification, in strengthening the relations of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian peoples and of the bonds of alliance between the states.

LENART RETURNS HOME FROM BULGARIAN CELEBRATIONS

LD11202 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, returned home from Sofia. At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, he headed our party and state delegation to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. At the close of his visit Comrade Jozef Lenart was received by the highest Bulgarian representative, Todor Zhivkov, who awarded him the Order of Stara Planina with a ribbon.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

LD131946 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from Addis Ababa to Prague. It took part in the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Constituent Congress and celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution at the invitation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, deputy director of Central Committee department; and other representatives.

REPORTAGE ON BILAK SPEECH IN ADDIS ABABA

For coverage of the visit to Addis Ababa by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of the founding of the WPE on the 10th anniversary of the revolution, including his speech to the WPE Constituent Congress, see the East Africa section of the 12 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY LAW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

AU131351 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Sep 84 p 5

["(OK)"]-signed report: "Nuclear Safety"]

[Text] Prague -- Yesterday [11 September] experts informed the press about the newly adopted law on the safety of our nuclear power stations. Law No 28/1984 of the Law Code charges the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission with the duty to carry out the state supervision of the safety of nuclear installations. According to paragraph 5 of the law, the commission is to supervise "how the bodies and organizations adhere to the demands and conditions of nuclear safety in nuclear installations, and particularly to the condition to operate without breakdowns, and to prepare all technical components and the staff so that the nuclear installation is permanently maintained in a safe operational state and is managed in a way that would prevent accidents and limit their possible consequences." In order for the commission to fulfill its tasks, it was allotted considerable means and authority, which gives its staff the right, in case of danger, to limit or possibly even shut down the operations of a nuclear power station.

POLICE SEIZE 'BUG' IN PRAGUE DISSIDENT'S HOME

AU121255 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Prague/Vienna (D.V.) -- During the most recent series of searches of dissidents' apartments the police carried off in addition to books, tapes, and photographs, something special: a small metal box with a "bug." The well-known regime critic Petruska Sustrova detected the bug while cleaning her former apartment. The officers not only took with them the corpus delicti, so unpleasant for them, but also copies of a complaint to the State Prosecutors Office by the person who was bugged regarding the secret and illegal installation of the device.

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE GROUP ENDS SESSION

LD122108 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK) -- A two-day session of the General Council of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) ended here Wednesday. At least 140 representatives of resistance organizations from 25 countries discussed the federation's tasks to contribute to a solution of the current tense international situation, to the preservation of peace.

In their final resolution, participants in the session called upon all anti-fascist fighters, former resistance fighters and the public to exert further effort to avert a nuclear conflict. The resolution stressed the inconsistent implementation of the Helsinki final documents, for the policy of detente should be an efficient and continuous process not only in Europe, but all over the world.

Participants in the session also adopted a resolution condemning the expression of neo-fascism and revanchism.

The FIR General Council welcomed the calling of a European conference of war veterans which will be held in Belgrade on October 18-20, 1984 on the initiative of the General Council.

Representatives of the FIR Bureau and the General Council, led by FIR Secretary Zygmunt Bieszczanin, met today with journalists to inform them about the results of the session and the mission of this international organization struggling for 33 years against fascism, neofascism, racism and revanchism, for disarmament and permanent peace.

'INTENSITY' OF ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA CITED

AU120735 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 84 p 2

["(FL,GC, EDK)"-signed report: "Good Cooperation Is Decisive"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 6 Sep -- The CPCZ's regional committees convened on Thursday [6 September] in Kladno, Bratislava, and Kosice. The session of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee, which dealt with the fulfillment of conclusions set by the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, was attended by Josef Kempny, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. The West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL dealt with the Presidium report on the current state and tasks of ideological work; its session was addressed by Jan Fojktik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary. The CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee in Kosice appraised, in the presence of Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, the current state and further development of education in the region.

The report of the CPSL's West Slovak Regional Committee Presidium which was submitted by its secretary, Emil Latta, appraised the results achieved in implementing the increasing demands on ideoeducational work.

The rich discussion affirmed that the educational influence of working collectives is increasing here. Even economic executives are joining more actively in ideoeducational activities, to which a comprehensive and differentiated approach is increasingly being applied, and the combative, operational, and comprehensive features of which are being enhanced.

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, also spoke in the discussion at the session. He appraised the report as the prerequisite for the further development of political-educational and ideological activity of the party's regional organization. In dealing with the issues of the place and role of ideological work, he brought to mind the significance of connecting it with political and organizational activity. It must be rid of formalism, it must be aimed toward resolving the most important problems of domestic politics, and at the same time, it must explain in the closest contexts the international situation. Ideological work, he then said, must mobilize for practical transformations of social reality in keeping with our party's goals. He then recalled that the key issue lies in developing the theory which proceeds from well-founded analyses and conclusions in the most important spheres of our social development. He devoted special attention to the issues of education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian and socialist internationalism, and recalled the need for combative counter-propaganda against anticommunist and anti-Soviet attacks, which have increased in intensity during the last few years. In devoting attention to strategic course of our economic policy, Comrade Fojtik underscored the imperative need for a more exacting approach on the part of economic propaganda and agitation, because this struggle is undoubtedly also a struggle for the prestige and authority of socialism.

MORE PARAMILITARY-EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE NEEDED

AU120703 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 September carries on page 4 a 500-word interview with Milan Katuscak, secretary of the District Committee of the Union for Cooperation with the Army (ZVAZARM) in Presov, by PRAVDA editor Peter Ondera; date and place of the interview not given.

The interview is entitled "Contribution to the Popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army" and deals with the "Week of Paramilitary Activity," organized by "ZVAZARM's regional, district, and city committees, in cooperation with national front organizations and state bodies throughout the Slovak Socialist Republic" as part of celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and of the CSSR's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Katuscak states that the Week of Paramilitary Activity, which has "not yet become a tradition" in Slovakia, is meant to increase the mass paramilitary-educational influence on the broad public, and "particularly on youth," as well as to "further raise the level of paramilitary propaganda and of the popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army in society." In the week from 30 September to 6 October, "paramilitary and political-educational actions of a technical and sporting nature" will be organized, Katuscak says, with the "active participation of children and young people." All places in Presov District will show examples of ZVAZARM activities, of the conscripts' training, of military-defense competitions, and of military, ZVAZARM, and fire brigade technology. A 15-man coordinating committee and a 7-man propagation commission will reportedly direct the actions.

Katuscak particularly stresses the share of military formations in the activities, as well as the participation of militia units and of the public security corps. "The experience acquired to date shows that close cooperation with members of the Czechoslovak People's Army is the most efficient form of paramilitary-educational influence," Katuscak concludes.

COVERAGE OF HONECKER, DELEGATION ETHIOPIAN VISIT

Honecker, WPE Member Speak

LD132056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep (ADN) -- At a friendship rally today in the New Muger cement works, west of Addis Ababa, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, praised the high level of fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. Amid wild applause Erich Honecker handed factory manager Wondwossen Kumsa [name as received] a banner of honor from the SED Central Committee with the images of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, also spoke at the rally. He emphasized the fraternal cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties, the states, and the peoples of Ethiopia and the GDR.

Erich Honecker and his delegation arrived in New Muger this morning. Erich Honecker conveyed to the workers of the New Muger cement factory warmest militant greetings from the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR. He then said: We gladly accepted the invitation of your party's Central Committee and of my friend and comrade, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to take part in this meeting with the workers and constructors of the New Muger cement factory. Cement from New Muger will enable development in Socialist Ethiopia to proceed certainly more swiftly; new factories and homes will be built in line with the program adopted by your party congress.

We sincerely share your joy in this success of peaceful work, in which Ethiopian workers have shown impressive drive and great skill. On this construction site, workers from Ethiopia, Cuba, and the GDR have worked side by side, helped each other, learned from each other, and made friends. This is proletarianism in action.

The construction of the New Muger cement factory demonstrates the close and friendly cooperation between our three fraternally allied countries. I thank all those involved that they spared no effort to complete this large industrial project before the WPE founding congress and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. This has made a significant contribution to strengthening the Ethiopian revolution.

In 1974, we were enthusiastic witnesses of the revolutionary events in your country. We welcomed the fact that the Ethiopian people succeeded in liberating themselves from the yoke of feudal capitalist oppression and took their fate into their own hands. From the very beginning, workers of the GDR stood in solidarity at the side of the Ethiopian workers and peasants and supported them in their difficult struggle for securing the revolution against its enemies, for gradual eradication of the heavy legacy of the feudal past.

Anyone can see that in the historically short time of 10 years, more has changed for the good of the Ethiopian people than in the many preceding centuries. New factories, state farms and producer cooperatives, schools for all the children of the people, and many other achievements demonstrate the creative power of the liberated people. The most cherished possession of the workers is their party, born in struggle, which will take the Ethiopian people further along the path of social progress.

Erich Honecker reminded everyone that during his visit to Ethiopia 5 years ago, the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries was signed. Today we can say with satisfaction that its implementation has brought good results, as is shown by the state of our bilateral relations.

Firm friendship between the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and the SED has provided lasting impetus for cooperation between our two states and peoples. The GDR's cooperation in the industrialization of Ethiopia is a visible sign of our alliance. In New Muger, as in Kombolcha and Bahir Dar, industrial works built with the aid of the GDR have begun production. The experience gained by both countries in joint work will have great benefit for future trust and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere.

During the days we have spent here, we could see for ourselves the great efforts of the Ethiopian people in creating a social order which will in the future ensure for everyone a life without exploitation and oppression, without disease, uncertainty, and hunger. We understand very well that it is a difficult task. It needs courage, self-sacrifice, patience, and revolutionary vigilance.

We know this from our own history, which is at the same time the history of fraternal friendship and unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

In the 35 years of its existence, which will soon be completed, the GDR has traveled a considerable way along the path of economic and social progress. This was made possible because the working class, in close alliance with the peasants and other workers, stood firmly beside their Marxist-Leninist party and let no internal or external enemy deter them from implementing the party's policy.

With hard work we have created a socialist state with a modern, highly developed economy. We always made it our guiding principle that the strengthening of socialism is at the same time of decisive importance for the securing of peace. The need to protect the power of the workers and peasants has never been disregarded, not for a day.

The Ethiopian people also heroically defended their country under the slogan "The revolutionary homeland or death." And it is well known what difficult burdens are imposed on the Ethiopian workers by the activities of armed counterrevolutionary elements. These forces are the henchmen of the progressive policy of imperialism, which wants to halt the progress of socialism and push it back, as well as halt the very process of national and social liberation in the world. In southern Africa, in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the world imperialism is stoking up areas of tension and conflict.

The start of development of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, which can also reach targets in Africa, has further aggravated the international situation. However, we will never permit a change in the military-strategic balance in favor of imperialism. For this reason we had to take the necessary military countermeasures.

The striving of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, for military superiority, increases the danger of a nuclear war which could destroy mankind. The USSR, the GDR, and the other states in the socialist community consistently oppose this with their peace strategy. Thus, we are working with all our strength to avert the danger of war and to return to detente.

We are ready and at pains to go along with all those who are genuinely interested in the preservation of peace. Now more than ever, what is important is to intensify the actions of these forces and thus to secure peace.

The active role of Ethiopia in the international front of the struggle for peace has earned our respect. Our alliance has great international significance, and we will further strengthen and deepen it. It is indestructible.

Vikre-Selassie Wogderes said in his speech at the rally that in the long years of their liberation struggle, the workers of Ethiopia made great efforts and sacrifices before the Marxist-Leninist party of the avant-garde, the WPE, could be founded. At this historical event, as at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, our friends and allies were with us, he said. We are particularly pleased that today we can welcome the highest-ranking delegation to attend our country's national day. Like other socialist countries, the GDR supported us in the development of a new, socialist social order since we began to go along the revolutionary path 10 years ago. The GDR and other socialist states have, together with our workers, done a great deal and made sacrifices to ensure the success of our revolution and to further develop them. We will never forget this attitude and all those concrete deeds and sacrifices.

We have come together here in New Muger to see a factory which is one of the many tangible results of fraternal cooperation between our two states. The factory built by workers from the GDR, Cuba, and Ethiopia, is a symbol of proletarian internationalism. It is also a result of the treaty which Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam signed 5 years ago, to promote all-round cooperation. This cooperation is very varied and fruitful and hence the construction of this factory, which is so significant for Ethiopia, could be planned and carried out. Our special thanks must go to the members of the FDJ friendship brigade which bears the name of Werner Lamberz, the close friend of the Ethiopian people. This young collective has done great work. Their work was very useful to us. In all one can say: The party and the government of the GDR have again given us great support in the development of our industry, in the overall development of our country.

On behalf of the party and government of Socialist Ethiopia, the speaker expressed thanks for this all-round aid and cooperation. Speaking to Erich Honecker he said: Your present visit to Socialist Ethiopia has strengthened us in the certainty that our fruitful cooperation will continue in future and be further expanded. This is not only of benefit for our two peoples, it also has great international significance.

Through the GDR's and Ethiopia's development of socialism, they are at the same time making a valuable contribution to the people's struggle for world peace because in Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world imperialism is continuing its aggressive and antihuman policy. Therefore the peace-loving people of the world must not let up in their struggle for securing peace. I can assure you that the workers of Ethiopia will make a significant contribution to this struggle.

Today we now have an avant-garde party. So now we are equipped for this struggle better than ever before and are able to steadily increase our share.

The alliance of the Ethiopian people with their comrades in the GDR is based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism. I would like to say that the work of the Karl Marx FDJ Friendship Brigade is a symbol of this: Together with representatives of our revolutionary youth organization, it built in the center of the capital the first monument to the founder of scientific socialism on the African Continent. That is a true demonstration of our shared ideals, which permeate our parties, states, and peoples.

In the same way we are allied to all socialist countries, with all progressive states, and all people-loving nations. Just like them, in the struggle for peace and social progress we shall always be staunch proletarian internationalists.

The friendship meeting with the workers of the cement factory, which was attended by about 800 delegates of the WPE founding congress, among them the first secretaries of the regional executive committees of the WPE, and many residents of the surrounding towns, was attended also by Horst Dohls, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the other figures in the delegation.

On the Ethiopian side, the meeting was also attended by the members and candidate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo Shimelis Mazengia, secretary of the Central Committee, Haile Yemenu, minister of industry, and Kassa Gebre, minister of construction. The builders of the factory, the delegates of the founding congress, and the other people attending the meeting met in the large workshop in the center of the site.

Honecker Ends Visit, Departs

LD132136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who took part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, left for home this afternoon. He was given a cordial send-off at Addis Ababa International Airport by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers.

Mengistu Haile Mariam again thanked Erich Honecker during a short talk for the fraternal friendship and solidarity which the people of the GDR showed to revolutionary Ethiopia and which has been strongly confirmed by this visit.

Before his departure from Addis Ababa Erich Honecker made a statement. It has been a moving experience to take part in the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, he stressed. "The founding of the WPE and the results of the party congress will, we are certain, accelerate social progress in your country," Erich Honecker emphasized. He continued: "We are leaving your country with the certainty that the Ethiopian people will successfully realize the programmatic decisions of the party congress and protect its achievements reliably against all attacks by imperialism and reaction."

In talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam agreement in all important points was again noted. "We are both of the opinion that in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of the imperialist arms escalation and confrontation course, it is today more necessary than ever to fight together with all forces prepared to negotiate for the preservation and securing of peace. Both our states will continue to make an active contribution to this." Erich Honecker expressed certainty that his stay in Ethiopia will give a new upturn to friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Honecker Stops in Djibouti

LD132239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Djibouti, 13 Sep (ADN) -- During a stopover in Djibouti, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was warmly welcomed at the airport this evening by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou. During a friendly talk, the two statesmen exchanged views on issues concerning the securing of peace in the world. Both men agreed that everything must be done to avert the danger of nuclear war and to relax the international situation. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Speaking about bilateral relations, both sides expressed their readiness to examine possibilities for developing cooperation to mutual advantage.

SECURITY OFFICER'S DEFECTION 'PURE FABRICATION'

LD141436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- Over the last few days, false reports have been disseminated in the Western media, reports which can only be regarded as deliberate disruptive action. Thus daily newspapers, news agencies, and television stations are putting out reports about the sudden appearance of a Ministry of State Security officer from the GDR: The reports have obviously been fabricated in the devil's workshop of the American and FRG secret services. The "secrets" about "malicious plans" against the people of the FRG, which this "mystery man" is said to have brought with him, are meant to shock the public. The existence of this "key witness" who, it is reported, is being held at a "secret venue" is nothing but pure fabrication.

FISCHER: U.S. MISSILES, IMPERIALISM, DISARMAMENT

AUI30741 East Berlin EINHEIT No 9-10/1984 in German pp 847-853

[Article by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister: "Active and Respected Partner in the International Arena"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR is taking place at an internationally complicated time and at a time that is important for the future of mankind. Peace has never been so endangered since World War II. The consistent and irrevocable trend toward peaceful international cooperation promoted by the socialist countries, and the imperialist trend toward military superiority and supremacy and toward arms building and confrontation are confronting each other. The struggle for the preservation of peace has become the all-determining and superordinate task. It influences the activity, the domestic, and foreign policy in the GDR.

The Most Important Question of Our Time

At the end of last year deployment of further U.S. missiles began in Western Europe, where 7,000 nuclear warheads are already located. The first batteries of those intermediate-range weapons are ready to be used in battle. The sharpening of the world political situation, which has occurred at a fast pace in the past few years as a result of the imperialist policy of confrontation, arms buildup, and high interest rates, has reached a new stage. "Thus the world," as Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, "is entering a new and perhaps the most dangerous post-war development stage." (Footnote 1) (Erich Honecker, "For Security, Cooperation, and Good-Neighborly Relations, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Booklet 4, 1984, 437)

The deployment of U.S. missiles on European soil has made available first-strike weapons designed to actually reach, without warning and with precision, the territory of any Warsaw Pact country, even the remote areas of the Soviet Union. Thus the factual rejection by the United States and other NATO powers of recognition of the principle of equality and of equal security is corroborated with appropriate kinds of weapons: And thus the political effort to achieve military supremacy is materially substantiated. With this step, the United States and NATO actually strive to change the approximate military strategic balance of forces between socialism and imperialism, the strict preservation of which has been and is the alpha and omega of international security. The security of the Soviet Union and of its allies is threatened directly, and its policy has been slandered. Overall international relations have been poisoned and made instable by the new round of the arms race initiated by Washington. It is not security, but an increased military risk, unpredictability, and instability in international developments that are the unavoidable consequences of this imperialist confrontation strategy that has been planned on a long-term basis and has been carried out systematically for a long time. The Helsinki Final Act had hardly been signed in 1975 when the U.S. production of cruise missiles was resumed in 1977. According to U.S. experts, 10 years of tests were necessary for this:

- when the long-term armament program was decided in 1978;
- the Brussels missiles decision was made in 1979;
- and when the ratification of the SALT II agreement was suspended by President Carter.

President Reagan distanced himself fully from that agreement immediately after taking office.

A political-ideological and military-strategic "reason" for that policy was provided with "Directive 59" issued in 1980, in which the nuclear first strike was officially proclaimed as the U.S. nuclear doctrine. Two years later, the Pentagon guidelines for the 1984-88 period finally demanded the "decapitation" of the Soviet Union. President Reagan provided the moral-political "justification" for it. He declared the Soviet Union as "the center of evil" and called for a "crusade" against it, and socialism in general. (Footnote 2) (Speech at the 41st meeting of the National Evangelists Association in Orlando on 8 March 1983; speech in the British Parliament 8 June 1983) According to this concept, it was not a coincidence, but a logical consequence that the United States questioned -- in violation of the allied agreements -- the European postwar system and the territorial status quo in Europe. (Footnote 3) (Speech by U.S. Vice President Bush to the Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations at Vienna's Hofburg 21 September 1983; speech by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on the opening of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in January 1984)

Everything the states agreed upon in the UN Charter and other postwar international conventions as a result of the historic conclusions drawn from fascism and World War II, in order to "save future generations from the scourge of war," is the target of fierce attacks by the imperialist policy today. Sovereign equality and equal rights of all states should once and for all ban the "right of the stronger" -- characterized by achieving his goals with force and war, that is the "jus ad bellum" [the right to war] -- from international policy. War and aggression were declared to be the greatest international crimes for the planning, preparation, and implementation of which the politically responsible people should be called to account, as was the case in the Nuerenberg trials. Peaceful cooperation among all countries should be the basis and goal of interstate relations. That was the unanimous desire of the founding countries of the United Nations and that is what they committed themselves to achieve in the UN Charter.

In grossly disregarding those generally binding international commitments and from a position of strength, imperialist politicians representing the most aggressive faction of the monopoly bourgeoisie today pretend to decide on the destiny of peoples and on the policy of other countries; as in times of imperialist autocracy, they practice a policy that rewards "good conduct" and punishes "misconduct." The main imperialist power obviously proceeds from the fact that a mere declaration that its security was threatened would be sufficient to claim and practice the right of unlimited use of military, economic, and political force in whole areas of the world that it views as areas of vital interest. The policy promoted in the Middle East, Latin America, and southern Africa is proof of this, as is the policy of confrontation toward the socialist countries.

In the international class dispute between socialism and imperialism, the general trend of international relations is at stake, no more and no less.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in close cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces, strive to defend the trend aimed at peace, international security, detente, and peaceful coexistence. The most aggressive and reactionary forces of imperialism, under the leadership of the military-industrial complex in the United States, strive for military supremacy to thus destroy socialism that has already become established on four continents today, and to halt progress to be able to dictate the trend of world developments again. The question of war or peace, on which the destiny of mankind depends today, has become the focus of the worldwide dispute.

Active Contribution to a Joint Socialist Peace Policy

In regard to this question, the GDR is a reliable and predictable militant for peace. "From its very first day, socialist Germany -- as a state favoring peace -- promoted disarmament, detente, peaceful coexistence, and opposed nuclear genocide. Thus, with the founding of the GDR the world has acquired yet another reason for hope." (Footnote 4) ("Appeal on the 35th Anniversary of the Foundation of the GDR," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21/22 Jan 1984, p 1)

In its 35th year of existence, the peoples of the world are looking upon this country with respect and friendship. The GDR is fulfilling its obligation to do all it can, so that war will never ever again break out on German soil. On its soil, social conditions have been established which exclude any emergence of predatory imperialist interests from now on, and which manifest themselves in the desire and action for peace by the state and its citizens. The GDR has radically eliminated the socioeconomic relations that brought forth war and force, fascism, and hatred among peoples. The elimination of exploitation of man by man has become a guarantee for a peaceful domestic and foreign policy. Democracy, antifascism, and real humanism are preparing the ground for this. On this basis, the peace policy became our state policy, it became a task under the Constitution to which the state, all social forces, and all citizens are committed. The close fraternal link with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which characterizes the policy promoted by the socialist German state, became a matter close to the heart of its citizens. The GDR's active commitment to promoting friendship among peoples and international solidarity is known and respected throughout the world.

The 35-year history of the GDR is also a period of constant, and often sharpened, disputes with imperialist blackmail, boycott, and "roll-back" [published in English] policy, with revanchist claims that, inter alia, are reflected in the notorious Hallstein doctrine of the FRG. There was a time of fierce class struggle when the struggle for respect of the GDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for its participation in international activity on an equal footing was linked to the struggle for the internationally recognized legality of the territorial status quo established in Europe in the wake of World War II.

In cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR has successfully coped with that struggle. Today, it is a country whose peace policy has been proven, and on whose active efforts to reduce international tension, achieve arms limitation and disarmament, one can always depend. Henceforth, a great deal is expected from our country. As a reliable ally and close comrade-in-arms of the Soviet Union, and as member of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is contributing to the protection and strengthening of socialism and thus to the preservation of peace and security in Europe.

The GDR's relations with the Asian, African, and Latin American countries is characterized by friendship and mutual fruitful cooperation.

The GDR has always supported the struggle waged by the national liberation movements and today continues to practice active solidarity with the struggle waged by peoples; this solidarity is reflected, for instance, by our attitude toward the national liberation movements in southern Africa and by our attitude toward the PLO.

With its wide network of relations with 131 states, with its participation in the UN and other international organizations, and as a participant in multilateral negotiations on basic questions of peace and disarmament -- as in Vienna and Stockholm -- the GDR works resolutely everywhere for peaceful coexistence and international detente. Thus, it meets the great responsibility resulting from history and from its geographic situation directly at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism in Europe.

With significant agreements such as the European treaty system and, in particular, the treaties of the USSR, the PPR, and the CSSR with the FRG, the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, the Helsinki Final Act of 1 August 1975, the treaty on the bases of the relations between the GDR and the FRG from 21 December 1972, and primarily the agreements between the USSR and the United States from the years 1972 and 1973, the seventies became the symbol of change from cold war to international detente. This period showed people that socialist and capitalist states can work together to their mutual advantage in the interest of peace. Such actions have a beneficial influence on the international climate and facilitate the solution of global problems and conflicts in other regions of the earth.

At the same time, the international relations of the seventies provided another important experience: Interstate agreements are only strong on a lasting basis if they strictly respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other party and if they are ready to settle all problems and international disputes peacefully, by means of negotiations. In other words: Normal peaceful international cooperation, as started to develop in the relations between the European states, requires common sense, realism, and mutual respect. On this basis, even complicated problems that have burdened the European post-war period for a long time could be settled in mutual agreement. Above all, this concerns the international recognition of the territorial status quo.

The positive influences of the seventies continue even today. All the more compelling is the indisputable duty of states to strictly implement liabilities undertaken according to the principle *pacta sunt servanda* -- treaties must be observed. Calm cannot be restored to international relations by irresponsible dealings with right and truth; it calls for careful dealing with what the states and peoples have achieved through hard work. The GDR has resourcefully participated in the foundation of peaceful cooperation in Europe. Its responsible political concessions, its readiness for mutually acceptable compromises have made possible agreements such as the transit agreement and the treaty on the foundations of the relations between the GDR and the FRG, and have favorably influenced the CSCE process. Thus, conditions for the further development of relations between both German states were also created along the lines set out by these treaties and the Helsinki Final Act, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social orders.

The deployment on the territory of the FRG of U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles, intended for a first strike, is in direct contrast to this. For the first time since World War II, a direct threat to peace again emanates from German soil. Each new Pershing II aggravates the already tense international situation and sets an additional barrier for normal relations. Each new U.S. missile on the soil of the Federal Republic must make an empty phrase of the political commitment of those responsible for it; such as the one about "community of responsibility." With each new U.S. missile, those forces are getting support that poisons the climate with concepts of the so-called open German question and the "continued existence of the German Reich in the borders of 1937." All this cannot be made compatible with the duties resulting from the all-European treaty system.

However, the actual contribution to reducing international tension, the actual readiness for peaceful cooperation with the socialist states will depend on the strict fulfillment of these obligations.

The danger emerging from the deployment of NATO missiles strengthens the GDR's determination to do everything to prevent the world from sliding into a nuclear inferno. Together with its allies, it lets itself be guided by the idea that the deterioration of the international situation can be stopped. (Footnote 5) (See: "Main Question of Our Time: To Stop the Arms Race, Go Over to Disarmament" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21/22 April 1984, pp 5-6) The negative trends in world events are reversible; peaceful coexistence must again be brought to bear. With the increasing danger to peace from the deployment of American first-strike weapons, the forces that oppose it and actively resist it are also increasing worldwide. Today's world is no longer defenseless against the intensive imperialist armament and confrontation policy.

Now to an Even Greater Extent -- Everything To Avert a Nuclear Inferno

At the seventh SED Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker answered the question of what main element of the situation had now changed due to the missiles deployment: "The struggle to avert a nuclear world war, to end the arms race is now pursued to an even greater extent.... The foremost aim of the GDR's foreign and security policy continues to make its contribution to ensuring the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the securing of world peace. As before, there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence of states of diverse social order." (Footnote 6) (Erich Honecker: At a time filled with struggle we are successfully pursuing the tested course of the 10th congress for peace and socialism; seventh SED Central Committee meeting, Dietz publishing House, Berlin 1983, pp 15-16)

The continuity of our policy is preserved. This results from the nature of socialism. The socialist peace strategy is, as ever, based on two pillars: on the reliable guarantee of the security of socialism, its ability to consistently ward off any aggression on the one hand and, on the other, the development of broad international cooperation on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. This includes political dialogue as an essential side of peaceful coexistence of states.

A decisive factor, an indispensable condition for international security and stability is the approximate military balance between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This "balance has preserved peace for us, therefore we will preserve the balance," declares the appeal on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact that have submitted constructive and realistic proposals for maintaining the balance at an ever lower level will, in the interest of peace, consistently halt any imperialist attempt to achieve military superiority. In view of the destruction of the military balance which started with the deployment of the U.S. first-strike weapons in European NATO states, they felt forced to answer with corresponding countermeasures. These measures, which the socialist states did not want, are strictly within the framework of the military balance, as was repeatedly stressed. They will be rescinded immediately, if the United States and the NATO states dismantle the installed missiles.

One basic concern of the peace policy of the socialist community is to shape international cooperation in all fields and conduct the political dialogue in such a way that this exhausts all possibilities of scaling down the military confrontation and achieving a breakthrough for detente.

With this aim, the GDR, as Erich Honecker assured in his answer to Pierre Trudeau's letter, "will apply energy and sense to do everything possible, for the present and future reality, to continue and intensify the dialogue with all those who are prepared to do so. It is and remains ready to trustingly cooperate in a broad coalition of common sense and all forces interested in preserving peace. (Footnote 7) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 19 June 1984, p 1)

Especially in view of the events in Europe, the sense and usefulness of relations of peaceful coexistence is becoming clearly obvious. As before, the socialist states are firmly convinced that there is no question that cannot be solved through negotiations. The only prerequisites are the political will to achieve results acceptable to both sides, common sense, and realism. The meetings and contacts between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and leading representatives of Western states, demonstrate that joint responsibility for peace and security and joint interest in checking the arms race are the basis on which to found possible joint actions, while respecting the diverse social and political systems and alliance memberships.

At the Stockholm congress for disarmament and international cooperation on 14 August 1958 Frederic Joliot-Curie declared: "The existence of diverse economic and social systems is a fact. If one refuses to recognize that, one need not talk of peace at all." (Footnote 8) ("Voices of the Time," special issue, Vienna 1980, p 13 and subsequent pages) The present policy of the main imperialist power reminds people of these words. In addition, NATO's "Washington Declaration" on East-West relations and the results of the London summit of the seven most powerful imperialist industrialist states (Footnote 9) (Washington declaration on East-West Relations of 31 May 1984, bulletin of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, No 65, Bonn, p 573; London Economic Summit Meeting From 7 to 9 June 1984, bulletin of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, No 71, Bonn, p 625 and subsequent pages), demonstrate the intention to keep to the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe at any price.

Thus, what should the USSR negotiate in Geneva, if the United States declares from the very beginning that the deployment of its missiles in Europe will continue? The Geneva negotiations dealt with the reduction of missiles. Today there are more missiles than ever before in Europe, but by no means more security. Other negotiations on armament limitation and disarmament have also been blocked. Thus, since 1980 alone, the Reagan administration allowed eight bi- or trilateral negotiation levels "dry up."

The United States takes the same attitude toward the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The first open rejection of the Soviet proposal to start immediate negotiations on armament control agreements for space weapons, which is then hidden behind eloquent peace demagoguery, fits into this picture.

Even in view of this policy, the Government of the Soviet Union stresses the necessity and usefulness of dialogue and negotiations and reaffirms its readiness for this. "We support the fact that these questions (armament limitation and disarmament -- O. Fischer) be seriously discussed at the negotiating table as soon as the American side rescinds the conditions it has set upon negotiation, and which are basically ultimatums. A real positive change in the attitude of the United States and its allies toward this aim," Konstantin Chernenko stated, "would not remain unanswered by our side." (Footnote 10) (Konstantin Chernenko, "The USSR Is Always Ready for an Honest Dialogue," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 June 1984, p 1)

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and the peace strategy laid down in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of 5 January 1983, and in the Moscow Declaration of highest representatives of the fraternal socialist states of 28 June 1983, and confirmed during the "CEMA summit," determine the direction and path of the foreign policy of our state. As an inseparable element of the community of socialist states, the GDR is doing everything within its power to actively contribute to implementing a joint peace program. This program contains both concrete proposals to avert the acute dangers resulting from the enormously aggravated international situation, and measures for stabilizing international relations on a long-term basis.

It unites proposals for armament limitation and disarmament which exert a check upon the material possibilities of a military confrontation with political measures that could create the necessary climate of trust for this. It is thus a program for the creation of material and political peace guarantees. Finally, this circumspect policy includes proposals for reviving and expanding international economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, because only in this way can the international atmosphere be improved and security guaranteed on a lasting basis.

In the view of the GDR, states should now concentrate all efforts on the following main points:

- renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear arms, binding by international law, and thus following the example of the Soviet Union;

- conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of use of military force and on preservation of peaceful relations between the participating states of the Warsaw Pact and the member-states of NATO. This treaty should be open to all interested states. Consultations to prepare the negotiations are to start immediately -- as the states of the Warsaw Pact propose in the Budapest appeal (Footnote 11) (See appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO member-countries on concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 May 1984, pp 1-2)

- immediate freezing of all nuclear arms arsenals;

- creation of nuclear-free zones or corridors in various parts of Europe;

- liberation of Europe from chemical weapons;

- freezing or reduction of the military budgets and armament budgets;

- expansion of confidence-building measures as agreed in the Helsinki Final Act with the aim of reducing the military activities of the states and decreasing the danger of a surprise attack.

These measures would undoubtedly be suitable to reduce the acute dangers and open the door for effective steps in armament limitation and disarmament.

Time and again the GDR has confirmed its readiness to examine and take up all proposals and initiatives, no matter where they come from, if they only make a suitable contribution to decreasing tension and improving the situation. In the future, too, it is prepared to work together with all those who share concern over the future of mankind. Especially as our main aim is socialism, the well-being of the GDR people, our responsibility goes to the fate of mankind, and the overcoming of war, exploitation, suppression, and misery.

The second millennium is coming to a close. If mankind is to have a peaceful future in the next millennium, states must act in a responsible way today. The GDR is prepared for that. Thirty-five years of peaceful construction work to the benefit of the people, 36 years of peace policy are irrefutable evidence of that, as well as a guarantee for the future.

PRC COAL MINISTER MEETS WITH CHEMICAL MINISTER

LD111232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday, 10 September, in Berlin PRC Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen and GDR Minister of the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky held talks on possibilities for cooperation.

CULTURAL TALKS WITH FRG CONTINUE IN BERLIN

LD131318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- The negotiations about cultural agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the FRG continued on Thursday in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister. The FRG delegation was headed by the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam. It was agreed to continue the negotiations in November 1984.

VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST EXPANSION CRITICIZED

DW140743 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Herbert Schalling commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Congress these days has initially released a partial amount of \$85 million to further enlarge the propaganda station Voice of America. In the framework of a long term program the network is to be expanded around the world and broadcasts to Central America and Africa are to be intensified. Listen to Commentary by Herbert Schalling:

This station is already agitating and lying for approximately 1,000 hours each week in 42 languages around the world. It distorts or falsifies the truth about the peace policy of the USSR and other socialist states, it defames the work of many African countries that is aimed at independence and sovereignty and it diabolizes the revolutionary uprisings in Latin American countries, in particular, those in Nicaragua.

This is to be expanded and intensified with the initial \$85 million and by increasing the staff by an additional 150 editors -- totally in the spirit of the incumbent U.S. Administration's aggressive policy that is aimed at torpedoing understanding between peoples.

This year the Voice of America opens new bureaus in Geneva, Rome, Hong Kong, San Jose, Costa Rica, and Islamabad. Next year representations in Lisbon, Madrid, and Bonn will follow. In the past few years there has been a planned expansion of the broadcasting station so that it will become the most important pillar of official U.S. propaganda abroad and of the international communications agency [English term used

The director of this institution is the supreme adviser of the President, the secretary of state, and of security on issues related to propaganda abroad. From here he gets the orders for the broadcasts of Voice of America and of the diversionist centers allied with it: Radio Europe and Radio Liberty.

It is not the sole task of Voice of America to give the necessary journalistic tail wind to all statements, actions, and demagogies of the official policy -- and this is done in an increasingly aggressive tone and style, as even bourgeois media researchers have noted. Rather, its work is aimed at direct interference and subversion of other countries. Tradition in this field is long standing and the more the maneuvering room of U.S. imperialism is confined the more intensive becomes its aggressiveness in the cold war -- on the air.

It was in 1978 when Voice of America felt in the name of God and freedom that Italian voters must not allow themselves to cast their ballot for the Communist and it predicted that in the event of victory by the popular front millions of people would be sent to the USSR for forced labor. In the fifties and sixties the station propagated various doctrines of cold war, such as the roll back or containment [English terms used] of socialism. A year prior to the counterrevolutionary events in the CSSR it doubled its broadcasts in Czech and Slovak, and after 21 August 1968, a 24-hour program in Russian was introduced. Similar behavior was observed vis-a-vis Vietnam when at first the murderous campaign of the military was supported and justified and later, after the victory of the revolutionary forces, the wave of escapees was organized by utilizing still existing counterrevolutionary potential. The test examples of this long chain of ideological warfare, of this obvious and deliberate poisoning of the international climate, are the immensely stepped-up propaganda broadcasts against the PPR in the early eighties.

The basic pattern of all these Voice of America activities was summed up as follows by American media expert (Hale): There is a strict ideological obligation. The broadcast truth is a deliberately American-democratic, an anticommunist, truth.

This is the way in which Voice of America wants to continue in the coming years, as the aforementioned financial support proves. In this, it does not care about the existence of a UN declaration since November 1978, whose Article 3 calls upon mass media to make a contribution for the strengthening of peace and international understanding.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PACT WITH PRC -- Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- A 10-day stay at the GDR Academy of Sciences by a delegation of the PRC Academy of Sciences, headed by (Hu Yongchang), deputy secretary general of the academy, ended today with the signing of a joint protocol on the development of scientific relations. On the basis of equality and mutual advantage, proposals for the shaping of cooperation in 1985 and for a basic agreement for 1986-1990 were discussed. During its stay, the Chinese delegation visited various central institutes of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, Potsdam, Leipzig, Halle, and Dresden. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 12 Sep 84 LD]

HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE -- Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The 14th Conference of Higher Education Ministers of Socialist Countries opened today. Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of higher and vocational education, welcomed delegations from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mozambique, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, the USSR, Hungary, and Vietnam. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 11 Sep 84 LD]

REACTION CONTINUES TO REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

Reasons for Talks Viewed

AU131135 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Janos Avar dispatch: "By Our Washington Correspondent: The U.S. President's Announcement of a High-Level Meeting"]

[Text] Washington, 11 September -- "I have invited Andrey Gromyko, Soviet deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, for 28 September and he has accepted." This announcement was made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at an improvised "pocket press conference" at the White House at midday on Tuesday (in the evening, Hungarian time). Feverish guessing had already begun in the American capital on Monday morning after Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Korniyenko, in a statement to the NBC television network, had indicated Soviet readiness for a Gromyko-Reagan discussion. During the day, government spokesmen gave evasive answers to questions about the fact and date of the meeting and kept repeating only Secretary of State Shultz' remarks, which merely confirmed the New York exchange of views of the heads of the two diplomacies, leaving open the possibility of a Washington visit. It used to be traditional for the Soviet Union's foreign minister to visit the U.S. capital whenever he went to the autumn session of the UN General Assembly. However, this has not been done once during the Reagan administration and, what is more, the President has not yet had talks with a leading Soviet politician (he met with Brezhnev at a California reception during his 1973 U.S. tour). However, several U.S. television and newspaper reporters got wind of the exact date late Monday evening, and newsreels reported as a fact Tuesday morning what THE NEW YORK TIMES also announced on its front page: The President and the Soviet minister of foreign affairs will meet on the 28th of this month, that is, 2 days after the Gromyko-Shultz exchange. Thus, it was evidently regarded as necessary by the White House for the head of state to make the announcement, since it is clear that the Reagan administration treats this discussion as an important event from a domestic and foreign political viewpoint alike: It was accused only the other day by the Democratic presidential candidate that it does not do anything to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and limit armaments.

In a brief statement, Ronald Reagan made his opinion known: It is important to "take advantage of Gromyko's stay in the United States" and find an opportunity to discuss "a whole number of international issues." The President said "one of his most important priorities" was to find means for reducing the level of armaments and "improve our working relationship with the Soviet Union." In answering other questions, the U.S. head of state "trusted" that he would succeed "in convincing Gromyko" that the United States has no intention of harming the Soviet Union. The time has probably come for us to do everything possible to improve understanding between the two countries, Reagan stressed, adding that the elimination of mutual suspicion could once more launch [sinre tehetne] specific discussions on details. In this sense, even a single exchange of views with Gromyko may be instrumental in a resumption of the Moscow-Washington dialogue; this emerged from the President's implications.

Reagan was asked in what way an improvement of the negotiating atmosphere was fostered by the planned publication of the "report" that accuses the Soviet Union of violating the SALT treaties. The President alleged that "this is not aimed against the Soviet Union...." According to Reagan, he only takes cognizance of congressional wishes (that is, the conservative and extreme wishes there), and he is virtually powerless.

Broaching the topic of space armament and space negotiations, Reagan stated that, in his government's opinion, raising the issue of ballistic missiles (that is, inter-linking several negotiating forums in this way, or, to put it bluntly, a resumption of the Geneva forum) is inevitable, because "space defense" -- as the White House calls it -- would free the world from the danger of these missiles. The fact that, according to most experts, it would provoke a dangerous and costly offensive armament was not mentioned by the President on this occasion.

First Such Meeting for Reagan

AU131136 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpts] U.S. President Reagan announced at a special press conference on Tuesday, 11 September, that he will meet with Andrey Gromyko in Washington on 28 September.

Gromyko will be coming to New York for the U.N. General Assembly session and will meet here with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. As is known, it was a tradition earlier that the Soviet representative also paid a visit to Washington during his stay in the United States, in order to discuss at the highest level the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the global situation. Since Reagan took office, however, there has not been any such meeting, and more than that, the behavior of the U.S. Administration last year even made it impossible for Gromyko to be present at the U.N. General Assembly session: The Soviet minister's plane was refused permission to land at New York's civilian airports.

Almost all direct negotiations between the two countries were broken off following the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

It shows the Soviet Union's readiness for negotiations that, in spite of this, it proposed new negotiations for keeping space free of weapons and banning antisatellite weapons systems. However, the American side brought up such conditions that the talks could not be held on the original date.

The development of Soviet-U.S. relations compelled many U.S. politicians to call Reagan to account why is he refusing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the basis of realities, in spite of his oft declared peaceful intentions.

The announcement of the meeting was considered the most important news in the United States on Tuesday, 11 September. All television networks began their morning news with it, and although the news was not in the first edition of most East Coast dailies, as a result of the lateness of the announcement, it made the leading headlines in later editions.

Talks 'Positive Development'

LD131538 Budapest International Service in English 1050 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The response to the announcement of a meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, in late September, has received wide, keen interest in different quarters of the world. Many commentators regard it as a positive development. For Radio Budapest's "International Newsroom," Vera Sarkany comments:

Despite the announcement of the meeting, it remains to be seen whether deep-rooted will take place, following the first high-level Soviet-American talks, after a long period of break. This is the crucial question that arises now, that it has been announced that President Reagan and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, are planned to meet on 28 September. Of course, one would like to answer positively, but no miracles can be expected, even if it is going to be a high important meeting, because the Soviet-American relations are at a nadir, and in practice, the talks between the two sides on every front and level have been broken.

The planned meeting of President Reagan and Mr Gromyko is seen as the sunlight at the end of a long, dark tunnel, and certainly, no one would question the correctness of what President Reagan has said: that the Soviet Union and the United States are responsible for a number of key problems of the world and that they have to try to reduce the dangers threatening mankind. However, President Reagan's words should not let us forget that when the same issue (?had) been stressed in Moscow, more than once, the Washington administration failed to respond to them, and during the larger part of his term, President Reagan showed a hostile attitude to the Soviet Union, and so far has not met any Soviet leader. Perhaps it is not coincidence that he invited Mr Gromyko to Washington right in the finish of the election campaign. True, the Soviet Union and the United States are responsible for a number of key issues, but using the slogan of responsibility should not provide a basis for trying to gain unilateral advantages.

However, the current American Administration's policy has been characterized by striving for political and military superiority. This happened when the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe began, and these efforts are seen at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Disarmament. Washington has tried to draw advantages from the geographical fact that its allies are in Europe, near the Soviet Union, while the United States is separated from this continent by the ocean. All this indicates that the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States to basic issues that have their impact on the whole world are diametrically opposed. But guided by responsibility, mutual respect for the other side's interests, and goodwill, there is a chance to restart the dialogue. Against this background, it should be seen as a positive development that President Reagan has invited Mr Gromyko for talks, and if a thaw begins, then there is some hope to end the current political ice age in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

McFarlane Cited on Meeting

LD131746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Correspondent Elemer Csak report from New York]

[Text] The U.S. side does not intend to make specific proposals during the talks with the Soviet foreign minister. At least this follows from the words of the national security adviser. Robert McFarlane, in an interview with NBC television, said that Reagan and Shultz will meet with Gromyko at the end of the month in the interest of better understanding.

By the way, according to McFarlane, the resumption of consultations aimed at reducing strategic arms cannot wait too long because it is in the interest of both sides. At the same time the national security adviser implicitly threatened the Soviet side that if no agreement is reached soon, the modernization of U.S. armaments can place the Soviet Union at a disadvantage by the end of this decade. McFarlane said that there are good prospects for the United States continuing the testing of weapons in space because the Soviet Union already possesses a so-to-speak ready system.

The national security adviser to the U.S. President finally confirmed that the administration has already submitted to Congress a document that accuses the Soviet Union of breaching the arms control agreement. He did not rule out the possibility of the publication of this report even before the talks with Gromyko.

MARJAI ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, ECONOMY

LD132055 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, analyses the external conditions of socialist construction work and principal aims of development of the national economy in the latest edition of MUSZAKI ELET, paper of the Association of Technical and Natural Scientific Societies.

"Sharpening tension between the two world systems fed and continually revived by extreme imperialist circles weighs heavily on the international political situation. We and the other socialist countries, however, are not abandoning dialogue even under such circumstances and neither are we giving up efforts to continue to seek peaceful and non-military settlement of conflicts."

"A good example of such deeply humane efforts are the many-sided proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries for halting the armament race and restoring the military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments. The proposals consider realities and are fundamentally aimed at creating normal and favourable conditions on our continent and in the whole world," stresses Jozsef Marjai. "Hungary takes an active part in the development of international political and economic contacts. In the spirit of our traditions, together with the progressive people of good will, we are seeking possibilities and avenues for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation."

"It is social consensus, one of the mainstays of our policy, that determines internal conditions. The maintenance of this consensus requires consistent and conscientious work from everyone as it is in the vital interest of the whole nation and every citizen. This statement applies with particular force to economic construction work where requirements are becoming increasingly greater. We have to find new answers to the problems emerging in the course of social-economic development and replace obsolete and ineffective methods. Since earlier methods have failed to be sufficiently ineffective methods. Since earlier methods have failed to be sufficiently expedient in far too many instances, organized changes are necessary in industry and in some cases in agriculture."

"It is necessary to increase the proportion of competitive products through creating the conditions of a lasting and balanced growth," states Marjai. "Company management has to make rapid decisions in order to comply with market requirements, accelerate technical development and develop branches which are decisive from the point of view of the long term dynamic development of industry." Jozsef Marjai assigns priority to the consistent enforcement of qualitative requirements. "The appreciation of good and efficient work should permeate the entire society. It is not to be tolerated that the manufacturers of good and poor quality products -- individuals and corporate bodies alike -- equally draw average incomes."

"We are primarily facing the task of streamlining the organizational system of economy and the management of companies. Many people still believe that their position in leadership is independent from output and is practically a life privilege. This is a luxury that neither the government nor the interest of the workers, of any workers' collective can afford. We need as managers people prepared to debate their position, who seek new ways and take reasonable risks to realize new ideas, who do not shy from conflicts if they lead to progress, and who are brave enough to take the initiative and mobilize reserves."

Jozsef Marjai also emphasized the importance of the economic cooperation of the socialist countries: "Steadily developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in the first place provides important and irreplaceable assistance to the fulfillment of our aims. The latest summit of the party and state leaders of the CMEA countries gave impetus to the fulfillment of the epoch-making aims of the members of the socialist integration and the development of cooperation. The summit in Moscow was an event of enormous importance that determined the present and future of our economy."

It is of particular significance under the present circumstances that a principal document approved at the conference on the maintenance of peace and on international economic cooperation did not only confirm but considerably supplemented the earlier joint positions on international matters of the leaders of the socialist countries, adding proposals for the normalization and development of economic contacts to earlier proposals on political and military detente. In this sense the summit was against economic isolation and an inward turn of the socialist countries," states Jozsef Marjai.

PRICES OFFICE CHAIRMAN ON PRICING SYSTEM

LD140229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] A 2-day price conference began in Pecs today. The participants discussed further development in the pricing system. Budapest radio correspondent Peter Marvanyi asked Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office, about this same subject.

[Begin recording] [Szikszai] In the sphere of production, we introduced a price system in 1980 which followed the shaping of prices on external markets, even in those areas where no production enterprises conducted export or import. As a result of this, the price system was a little bit like a stage prop. We created a market situation with borrowed tools, even in areas where no market really existed, but where we borrowed the price of the world market, the external market, as a stage prop. In contrast to this, we say in respect to the present system that prices can move between two price limits, not necessarily the export and import prices; the zone between the two price limits means the limiting of price movement within which domestic demand moves the price up and down. In other words, we build the shaping of prices on a real situation of competition and on a real balance of supply and demand.

[Marvanyi] Is this why you said in your lecture that the administrative limits of pricing would also have to be removed?

[Szikszai] That is right. These were rigid and difficult to manage. In the new system, in reality, the shaping of prices will be transferred into a more natural environment, in the hands of market actors. Prices will be shaped by the relationship between the seller and the consumer, its argument and its form. There are seemingly increased dangers here or at least danger is feared by many. In reality...

[Marvanyi interrupts] They fear that the prices will get out of hand.

[Szikszai] That is right. On the other hand, in reality, there is not a more reliable price control than a balance in supply and demand.

[Marvanyi] What happens if, for reasons outside the price system, this balance between supply and demand is not established?

[Szikszai] Even then there is more scope for influencing, in a planned fashion, the favorable shaping of prices. In any event, one possibility is to create competition through imports. In addition, we will have numerous tools and built-in insurance, a guarantee which we shall retain in the new system. After all, this will not be an entirely unrestrained price system. There will exist guarantees, price forms, compulsory reporting of price changes, and approving of these by the price authorities which will also retain their right of veto with which they can prevent or postpone price rises. The price authorities will also be able to supervise pricing and levy fines for illegal gains or unlawful pricing. In other words, we have numerous tools with which we can prevent -- even in the circumstances of an inadequate supply demand balance -- the unjustified price rises. [end recording]

SCIENTISTS ON USSR COOPERATION, NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LD130910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The production of new materials, the possibilities for developing computer technology and nuclear energy -- these and similar topics are being discussed by participants in the conference held on the 35th anniversary of Hungarian-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation at the Academy of Sciences in Budapest. Katalin Rangos first asked Istvan Lang, the academy's acting secretary general, about the past.

[Begin recording] [Rangos] How has the content of cooperation changed in the past 35 years?

[Lang] The maintenance of Soviet-Hungarian technological-scientific relations has very greatly broadened in its content and form. First, we should mention the technical sciences, and within these, areas such as nuclear research, about which my colleague (Gyimesi) will probably have something to say, research in the chemical industry, joint development work in the machine industry, and in recent years, joint research in computer technology and information science [informatika].

[Rangos] Does Hungarian scientific life have a mechanism which follows Soviet scientific life?

[Lang] It is not by chance, for example, that computer technology and information science have now come to the forefront along with the examination of issues related to research on new materials. I believe that in the future, this will be a direction of outstanding importance. I might add another thing, something I think we have forgotten: in the sphere of (?solid-state) physics, for example laser research, the development of new lasers. I must mention again the associates at the Central Research Institute of Physics [KFKI].

[Rangos] Are there any areas of science which have been entrusted to us that, while carried out in the interest of cooperation are ours at the same time?

[Lang] On the basis of the principle of the division of labor, there are set tasks in every area which are done primarily in our country. Perhaps I might give an example: From among the basic research tasks now in progress related to the creation of new, so-called fusion, nuclear fusion, nuclear power plants, Hungarian researchers have received a very well-defined task for the establishment of certain parameters and the specific determination of certain principles of function.

[Rangos] Nuclear energetics is the narrow specialist sphere of Zoltan (Guimesi), since he is the director of the Research Institute of Nuclear Energy of the KFKI. Did you complete your studies in the Soviet Union?

[Guimesi] I graduated from the technical university in Budapest. However, I studied this profession in the Soviet Union. It is worthwhile to say that we started work on creating our research reactor at the beginning of 1956, and then we received training in the Soviet Union, in the [word indistinct] Nuclear Energy Institute, and this gave us a start in this profession. Let me say that this took place at a time scarcely 10 years after the start of the world's first reactor, when this profession was still somewhat under a veil of secrecy. I also must say that the pioneers of Soviet nuclear energetics devoted months to giving us part of their knowledge.

[Rangos] Since then, has it been possible to maintain this close keeping-abreast with the scientific state of the world?

[Guimesi] Yes, more or less -- perhaps not because the momentum here at home is so great, but because some stagnation has been experienced in the world in the field of developing nuclear energy. Perhaps this is the reason why we have not fallen behind, but one of the aspects of this is that we have always been working in close contact with our Soviet partner institutes, which have been the masters, developers, and creators of the nuclear power plants now in use, even before nuclear power plant construction had begun in our country.

[Rangos] Please say something about the prospects of cooperation, too.

[Guimesi] We envisage in the prospects of cooperation great, fleeting programs. Thus, in the field of reactor physics, we are completing a large international program, the reactor physics program designated by the code name VR-6. Our other program is aimed at clarifying the reactors' thermophysics problems.

[Rangos] What do these two programs mean?

[Guimesi] The first program concerns the specification of [word indistinct] physics parameters of the energy reactors now in use, the working out of new measurement methods, measurement results, and the development of new computation methods, computation program systems. The other part is directed at studying the cooling processes taking place in the reactors as well as, in a certain sense, accident situations. Both topics are based on a large base of research equipment. The first is the so-called (?ZR-6) zero reactor operating in the KFKI. The second is a large research setup with an electrical heating power of 2 megawatts.

[Rangos] Is it possible to simulate accidents with this?

[Guimesi] Yes. We are now rebuilding this latter installation of ours to simulate accident conditions. The energy reactors have proved to be extremely safe worldwide, and perhaps a secondary goal of this research into safety is starting to unfold now. The goal is to attempt to set realistic limits to the excessive safety measures and the excessive costs entailed. [end recording]

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REACTOR STARTED UP 6 SEP

AU101240 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The equipment at the No 2 reactor block at the Paks nuclear power station was started up on Thursday, 6 September, and has been generating electricity ever since.

Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, gave the go-ahead for the parallel connection on the spot, in the control room of the block. At 2:02 am, an already revolving generator was connected to the national energy grid.

On the occasion of the festive start-up, the industry minister said that the coming on line of the new 440 megawatt capacity block plays an important role in the country's electric energy supply; the Paks Nuclear Power Station is already operating with a total output of 880 megawatts. Hungary has joined the world's front rank in implementing modern technology -- primarily with the help of the Soviet Union -- as reactor blocks 3 and 4 are being built at a good pace at Paks. When finished the power station will have a capacity of 1,760 megawatts.

Starting the operation of reactor block No 2 on Thursday occurred almost one month ahead of schedule because the workers and experts of the nuclear power station, in the spirit of joining the independence and party congress work competition, utilized every possible occasion for carrying out activity connected with putting the unit into operation.

The new unit, reactor block No 2, operated at only 20 percent capacity on the 1st day. In the coming days, the experts and physicists of the Paks Nuclear Power Station will carry out operational tests and physical experiments, and will gradually increase the reactor's capacity. Some 3 billion kilowatt-hours electric energy production is planned for this year with the operation of the two blocks.

FINNISH INTERIOR MINISTER ENDS VISIT 13 SEP

LD132202 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- The talks of the Hungarian and Finnish ministers of home affairs ended in Budapest, Thursday. Matti Luttinin paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Istvan Horvath. The ministers surveyed issues in the interest of the two ministries and the possibilities of exchange of information in certain fields. They considered the talks useful and further promoting the good relations of Hungary and Finland. The Finnish minister and his party visited the Budapest police headquarters, the Baranya County police headquarters and the Budapest headquarters of the fire brigade. Matti Luttinin met Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation has now left Budapest.

LAZAR RECEIVES ORDER OF MERIT ON BIRTHDAY

LD141101 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has been decorated with the Hungarian People's Republic Order of Merit. The party Politburo member and government chairman has been given the recognition on his 60th birthday for his workers movement activity of several decades and his outstanding services in Socialist construction. The distinction was presented in the parliament building by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Janos Kadar, secretary of Central Committee, Karoly Nemeth, and Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, were present.

PZPR AFFILIATION IN U.S. VISA FORM 'SHOCKING'

LD132207 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Employees of Polish foreign trade agencies traveling to the United States on business must complete an additional visa application, a practice which came into force recently. The application demands detailed information concerning the itinerary, names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all firms and people whom one intends to contact. Those about to go to the United States must also state the nature and quantity of the goods to be the subject of the talks, as well as the nature of the transaction under consideration. Moreover, it is also necessary to report on the sources of all payments and salaries which the person who is traveling will receive on his return as remuneration for this work.

Commercial contacts, and especially purchase or sale conditions, are usually confidential. Demanding details in advance on what is yet to be the subject of negotiations is clearly discriminating. This is not the only kind of discrimination applied by the United States. Everyone who applies for a visa at the U.S. Embassy receives an appropriate form to complete. Of course, this accords with all customs. Someone who wants to come to Poland must complete a visa questionnaire, too. It is necessary to supply personal details, information regarding residence while in Poland, the date of the previous visit, the length of the present visit to our state, and whether a Polish visa has ever been refused. One has to complete page A only because the questionnaire is a multiple-copy form. Parts B and C represent at the same time border-crossing cards.

This is what a U.S. visa questionnaire looks like: The applicant has to answer 36 questions, and item 35 alone consists of 7 questions. Thus, an applicant for a U.S. visa must answer as many as 43 questions, whereas an American trying to obtain a Polish visa must complete 16 columns. I have marked in a darker color all questions in the U.S. questionnaire that are absent from its Polish equivalent.

The appropriate paragraph of item 1 in the chapter entitled "Cooperation in the Humanitarian and Other Spheres in the CSCE Final Act" says: The participant countries intend to promote broader travel opportunities for their citizens for private or professional purposes and in this connection intend to gradually simplify and flexibly apply exist and entry procedure. This is what is written down, and this is what practice is like.

This is not all. In the already mentioned item 35 of the U.S. visa form we read, among other things: A visa might not be granted to persons who come under regulations prohibiting entry into U.S. territory. Generally speaking, these regulations apply, for instance, to persons afflicted by contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, people who have suffered from serious mental disorders, have been under arrest, have a criminal record, are suspected of being drug addicts or of drug trafficking, people who are or have been members of certain organizations, including the PZPR, and others under their influence, and persons who have been involved in persecuting people on the instructions of the German Nazi government.

The juxtaposition in one item of questions concerning drug addiction, criminal record, affiliation to the PZPR, tuberculosis, and racist activity on the instructions of Hitlerite organizations is shocking. The form is an official paper and thus can be treated as a conscious and deliberate insult. The conduct of official U.S. circles is in open conflict with the international civil and political rights treaty of which the United States is a signatory and which reaffirms, among other things, the right of each man to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief, and to freely hold his own views.

I have an additional piece of news for those of you who will prove that you are not drug addicts, communists, criminals, or Nazis. Item 36 of the U.S. visa questionnaire says: I note that the possession of a visa does not entitle me to enter the territory of the United States if the border authorities consider me an undesirable person.

SEJM TO DISCUSS AMNESTY LAW 20 SEPTEMBER

LD131507 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] There will be a meeting of the Sejm on 20 September. Among other topics, the agenda includes reports on the implementation of the Amnesty Law and on the direction of small-scale manufacturing policy. There will also be reports on the Supreme Court and personal and property insurance bills.

TRADE UNIONISTS CRITICIZE 1985 ANNUAL PLAN

LD131206 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12 -- According to the general assessment voiced by trade unionists the assumptions of Poland's 1985 central annual plan are passive and cautious. According to a stand adopted at the last meeting of the college of chairmen of nationwide trade union organizations last week, they lack factors which are to start a process of necessary structural changes in the economy.

Trade unionists reproach the authors of the assumptions for the fact that one does not know the way in which proper social goals included in the plan are to be achieved. Thus doubts arise here whether one manages to implement these objectives.

From the very nature of things, trade unionists pay particular attention to social policy. They express reservations, for instance, about a proposal according to which saving means for pays of non-industrial employees would take place at the expense of wage rises meant to remunerate the growth of labour productivity.

Moreover, it will be a very difficult task to limit price rises to 9 per cent, unionists say. In their opinion this requires an introduction, among other things, of mechanisms which are to really force the reduction of production costs.

However, price freezing does not lie in the properly understood social interest, unionists said. This would mean that a permanent growth of production costs would be, as early as 1986-87, again accompanied by a need to drastically raise prices, and thus to repeat the old mistake.

Trade unionists put forward postulates to examine possibilities of lifting the rationing of some food products, especially of grain articles as well as butter, and to analyze the possible social results of various versions of such decisions.

The assumptions of the central annual plan do not create chances to limit rationing next year. There are no such prospects for 1985 due to a poor growth rate of food deliveries, insufficient growth of deliveries of production means for agriculture and insufficient use of those means.

In the opinion of trade unionists, the State Planning Committee has too optimistically assessed food consumption in Poland. Trade unionists demand an explicit statement that this would not be a premise to introduce the policy of rationalization, that is of reducing consumption.

According to trade unionists, the next year should see considerable acceleration of housing construction.

In the opinion of trade unionists too little attention in the assumptions was paid to the instruments of indirect influence on factories.

Trade unionists warn that in 1985 the state budget and the nation will face most difficulties whereas the situation of plants will be better, including those which are weak and ineffective. The easiness of receiving subsidies and the scale of the so-called justified costs, which is too broad, make it easier to survive for a big number of industrial monopolists. Such trends, accompanied by the unchanged structure of industry, finally threaten the interests of society, unionists say.

STRUGGLE AGAINST SPECULATION FACES PROBLEMS

LD140245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Central Commission for struggle Against Speculation has held a session under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zenon Komender. Marek Kassa has been following the commission's work:

The main subject of today's session concerned matters of court and misdemeanor court jurisdiction over speculation offenses. According to data presented by the Ministry of Justice, economic crime is not falling, despite the steadily improving market. In the first 6 months alone, courts sentenced 4,355 persons. Misdemeanor courts examined almost 9,000 cases of this kind during the same period. In the discussion, the excessive leniency of the courts toward speculators was emphasized, as this year only 204 persons have been sentenced to absolute confinement. Fines are too low, and insufficient use is still being made of the power to impose other, additional penalties. The situation is similar in misdemeanor courts. Here undue liberality toward speculators is also noticeable. It was pointed out that the exclusion of offenses of this kind from the amnesty indicates that the Sejm has unambiguously gauged their social harmfulness.

In connection with this, the Central Commission for Struggle Against Speculation intends to take action to standardize the sentencing policy. The speaker also said that public condemnation of people engaging in speculation is not uniform. Whenever the phenomenon is discussed in general, everybody considers it to be reprehensible. However, when the matter applies to people from immediate surroundings -- for example, from the same work enterprise -- there is no shortage of defenders. Also, a decline in the number of minor offenses in favor of unlawful actions by well-organized groups is being noticed. It is disquieting that over half of the discovered offenses of a speculative nature have been committed by (?valued) trade employees. The work of internal inspections continues to be poor. Only when outside people are sent in are the shortcomings discovered. It is hard to believe that it had not been possible to discover them earlier, on the spot. So, as Deputy Premier Zenon Komender said in summation, the problem are many. The struggle against speculation will therefore have to be intensified.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON 1984 HARVEST

AU131249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Report signed "E.W."]

[Text] Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, said at a Monday press conference: The 1984 harvest is over.

This was immediately followed by a report on the crops. The best results were achieved by farmers from farms belonging to the Association of Animal Breeding Enterprises. The grain harvest there was about 41 quintals per hectare.

State agricultural enterprises also achieved good results -- 38 quintals per hectare.

In the whole of agriculture, one can expect the harvest to amount to about 30 quintals per hectare.

In other words, it has been a good year. Is it now time to rest on one's laurels? Neither Minister Zieba nor Deputy Minister Kazimierz Grzesiak, chief of the staff involved in the harvests, spared words of recognition for all agricultural laborers, from those who sow and reap right up to those who transport, weigh, and store. However, it is the year 1985 that is the most important one. We must at least maintain the same level of harvests in that year, and maybe we will achieve a higher level.

This is not easy. Agriculture's supply of technology is increasingly improved, but supplies of chemical commodities cannot quite catch up. There are considerable delays in the field work schedule.

A huge effort is necessary in order to sow the winter seeds in good time and in well-prepared soil. Agriculture needs fertilizers and plant protection agents as well as good seeds. A satisfactory quantity of seeds has been gathered, almost 250,000 metric tons. This includes wheat and barley. The choice is such that one can find seeds appropriate to the type of soil and area without any difficulty. However, trade involving materials for sowing, especially those materials most conducive to germination, is proceeding somewhat sluggishly. The supply is great, but the demand is moderate.

Early potatoes are already being picked by farmers all over the country (so far, they have been picked in about 20 percent of the area of potato plantations) with a good result amounting to about 200 quintals per hectare. Later potatoes, inflicted with a potato disease, may ripen deeper in the soil. But there is no need to worry about potatoes. Some 170,000 metric tons of potatoes have been processed in the potato industry, and 550,000 metric tons have been procured -- about 40 percent of the planned amount in each case.

However, the processing of sugar beets has not yet begun. Late vegetation is making itself felt here as well. However, the forecast is not bad. The weight of the roots of sugar beets is slightly smaller (by 68 grams), and the concentration of sugar is 0.9 percent lower. However, the greater amount of sugar beets per hectare means that the crop is estimated to be 320 quintals per hectare, only 16 quintals less than last year, and beet roots continue to grow. The processing of sugar beets will be inaugurated by the sugar plant in Witaszyce (Kansk) on 12 September, but on a national scale this year's sugar processing will be somewhat delayed.

URBAN INTERVIEWED ON NEW PRESS LAW, EFFECTS

AU131417 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Krystyna Chrupkova: "The Press Law -- Information and Responsibility"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Chrupkova] What justification is there for the general view that the press law will reform relations between the press and the authorities?

[Urban] This view, which is a correct one, is justified by the very many strict rules created by the press law. These rules impose various, distinct duties on the press. Actually, journalists have so far been private persons, but now the press has become an institution of public life, one that possesses clearly defined powers and, naturally, duties. This is the key issue, because such a status for the press has created clear rules of the game. However, these are only initial rules, some of which will take years to smooth out and some of which will be very quickly smoothed out. I assume that this will be the case with the publishing of responses to criticism and of retractions. Presently only about one-third of the criticism of the press receives responses, and just over one-third of the replies to criticism are published.

[Chrupkova] Those rules of the game will depend mainly on the country's political situation and the attitudes of representatives of power. This is not a very optimistic prospect because for some time now I have noted too much self-complacency in public places. A glaring example of this: A ranking state official phoned an editorial board and demanded that his institutions no longer be visited by a certain journalist because he was too critical. I think that that official is so certain of his post and has become so convinced of this own infallibility that he no longer needs any criticism from the outside and that what he needs is his own court and a clique.

[Urban] I can classify such conduct as simple lawlessness, and I hope that this is what the editor told that dignitary. Of course, the situation would have been quite different if that official had asked for another journalist to replace an incapable one. However, while one may criticize a journalist, one must not try to pick a journalist who suits oneself.

As for your question, the continued stabilization of the country's situation should automatically help expand the scope of public dialogue -- of criticism -- because very often that which is harmful in a tense situation can be most useful in a stabilized situation. Such are the government's political intentions, which were expressed once again by the premier in Chelm. In another speech he spoke of the arrogance of some representatives of power. I think their arrogance is caused by their short memories, and that is why I want to stress that the celebrations to mark August 1980 were designed not only to honor the workers protest in 1980, but also to remind the power apparatus of the fact that the lessons resulting from August 1980 are still valid and just as significant as always. However, there is always a discrepancy between the nature of man and the intentions of the power apparatus, no matter how well these intentions are implemented. The many personnel changes in 1982-84 are not the only proof of these intentions. It is true that some representatives of power of various levels have become excessively self-complacent.

In this connection we have great hopes of the people's councils and all other self-government and social bodies. The decisions of the ninth congress, during which it was clearly said that the existence of a sufficient number of such strong institutions is the best method of combating bossiness, arrogance, and indifference to public opinion, have not lost their validity. The law on the people's councils has equipped them with enormous powers, and one of these is the dependence of all local state administration officials on the councils. All we have to do now is see how the councils use their powers.

[Chrupkova] What is most important in the press law for you as a citizen, journalist, and press spokesman?

[Urban] As a citizen, I have won the right to reliable and full information. I now know how the principle of freedom of speech is being implemented and why it is being restricted. I know this because this constitutional principle has been defined in specific detail. I also know that it protects me against any excess by journalists. I mean that my interests as a citizen and my general interests are safeguarded when a journalist obtains some information from me, when he writes about me, and when he drags me out for the public eye to see.

As a journalist I feel primarily that my status has been elevated because, in a way, I have become a public official and not some scribe with an undefined public position. This means that I have become a person who is able to make demands, but who must also obey certain rigors, which I am curious to get to know. Previously I was unable to find any written document that would tell me how to perform as a journalist. That is why the style of my work and my sense of professional decency were determined by the style of the editorial staff I would join. Thanks to the new press law, as a journalist I now know my place on the editorial staff insofar as political views and interests staff whose work is consistent with my convictions -- it is no use to me to join any other editorial staff -- and that this general community of convictions gives me legal protection for my detailed views, which I want to express, and primarily for my criticism.

As a press spokesman I think that the most important feature of the new press law is the exact definition of my duties and powers, especially since the function of the press spokesman is relatively new and has developed on the strength of loose customs. Presently every department has the duty to supply me with every kind of information I ask for, and to present this information on its own initiative. I have the right to attend the sessions of the government and its organs, and I help run the activities of other press spokesmen, who up to now were in exclusive charge of their ministers or voivodas. My official subordination to the premier has also been clearly redefined. Probably the most important thing is the definition of the press spokesman as a person who speaks about government policy within the terms of a given authorization. If this authorization is a general one I am allowed to express certain opinions without having to obtain prior agreement. But if this authorization is ad hoc, I may express only a given position of the government, and no other.

[Churpkowa] When will the press council be set up?

[Urban] Soon.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU120913 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8/9 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Bulgarian leaders on the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

To mark the important anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria -- we, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, State Council and Government of the PPR, the Polish people, and on our own behalf, convey to you, the BCP Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the fraternal Bulgarian people, our sincerest greetings and best wishes.

Thanks to a revolutionary struggle by progressive and patriotic forces of the people and thanks to the Soviet Army's victorious offensive in the Balkans, 40 years ago the Bulgarian people embarked upon the road to socialist transformations under the leadership of the BCP.

As a result of the emergence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the commencement of profound political transformations in your country, the future of the Bulgarian people was inseparably and forever connected with socialism.

Consistently implementing the socialist construction program, the Bulgarian people have transformed their fatherland into a modern state with a rapid rate of development.

We Poles greatly appreciate and respect the great achievement that the workers class and entire Bulgarian people have accomplished during the past 40 years.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close alliance with the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist states, is an incontestable component of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, as well as an important factor for peace and stability in Europe.

We highly appreciate Bulgaria's principled foreign policy, which is an important contribution to the work of consolidating the forces of socialism, progress, and peace, and to the shaping of relations of friendship and cooperation in the Balkans.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional good and friendly Polish-Bulgarian relations are developing favorably in all spheres. As a result of the 1984 visit to Poland by a party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, necessary conditions have been created for raising bilateral cooperation to a new higher state. This cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will serve the development of relations which suit the vital interests of both our states and peoples, the consolidation of unity, and joint activity by the community of socialist states.

Also in the future, we will be active for the sake of further enhancing and strengthening fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

On your jubilee we send you, dear comrades, Bulgarian Communists, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people, sincere wishes for further success on the road to the comprehensive development of socialist Bulgaria, and to a strengthening of your fatherland's international position in the joint struggle for lasting peace, social progress, and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

CEAUSESCU VISITS ARAD AND TIMIS COUNTIES

AU140743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2042 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania and Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit to industrial and farm units in Arad County, in the morning of September 13.

Emil Bobu, Ion Ursu and Silviu Curticeanu took part in the visit. The visit was an occasion to analyze at length the activity carried out in industrial enterprises and farm units, with workers and farmers, experts, executives and representatives of local party and state bodies, and to set tangible ways and modalities so that counties could fulfil in the best of conditions their tasks in the current five-year plan period and in the ensuing years.

During the visit, the RCP and Romanian state leader and Elena Ceausescu were heartily welcomed by those who live and work in this part of the country who once again expressed their wish that the coming 13th RCP Congress would reelect Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of party general secretary.

The Romanian head of state's visit to Arad County started in Pecica commune. Presenting the main industrial and farm achievements of the country, the hosts showed that in the last two decades the country's industrial output rose 4-5 times, and the farm output rose almost two times. After visiting several farm section of cooperative and state units in that commune, President Nicolae Ceausescu attended a civic rally. During it the RCP general secretary presented the cooperative producer farms "Ogorul" and "Steagul Rosu" and the two chairmen of these front-ranking units with the high distinction of "Hero of Socialist Labour," for the contribution made to the implementation of the RCP and Romanian state policy of developing the socialist agriculture, for the record wheat output -- of more than 8,000 kg per ha -- obtained in 1984.

The Romanian head of state delivered a speech, followed with vivid satisfaction and full approval by the attendance.

Then, President Nicolae Ceausescu continued his visit to industrial units in Arad municipality.

At the machine-tool enterprise he analyzed, with responsible factors of this industrial unit, the possibilities to develop and update production, to manufacture high-tech products, to cut down material expenditure and to increase the efficiency of the entire economic activity.

Next, the waggon manufacturing enterprise was seen round, a powerful unit of the Romanian industry, the biggest of the sort in Romania. The waggons made there are exported in 40 countries or so in all continents and this year the volume of the production intended for export has been about four times larger than it was two decades ago. Appreciating the results scored by the collectivity of this industrial unit, the RCP general secretary asked that further action should be taken to develop the production for export in the first place, to pay special attention to the diversification and updating of production.

The same day, Nicolae Ceausescu began a working visit to Timis County.

On arrival in Timisoara municipality, a powerful economic and cultural centre of Romania, the RCP general secretary and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed most warmly by the city residents.

Together with representatives of the local party and state bodies, with executives of economy, industry and agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu inspects in that county the way how action has to be taken for the fulfillment of the plan provisions for this year and for the entire five-year period as well as the ways and means of carrying through the provision for the 1986-1990 period, of the targets set for a longer run.

On the first day of the visit to the county, the dialogue of the RCP general secretary with the working people there was devoted to analyzing the results recorded by the state run and cooperative farms, the problems related to the further development and updating of agriculture. A comprehensive exhibition arranged at the Institute of Agronomy in Timisoara, shows the dynamics of the farm production, the development of the technical-material base, the evolution of the cereal production, the increase of the head of animal, the general development of animal breeding and of the other compartments of the county's agriculture.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu then called at the cooperative producer farm in Topolovatul Mare commune, a front-ranking unit of Romanian agriculture. A civic rally then took place during which the RCP general secretary presented the local cooperative producer farm and its chairman with the distinction "Hero of Socialist Labour," for per hectare yields of over 8,000 kg recorded this summer with wheat and barley. In rounding off the civic rally, president Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech that was followed with keen interest by the attendance.

Speaks on Agrarian Revolution

AU131124 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1005 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at mass rally in Pecica, Arad County, on a working visit to agricultural units on 13 September -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: First I would like to extend, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you and to all residents in Pecica Commune and Arad County. [cheers, chants]

We have come to Arad County, and to Pecica commune in particular, to award the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor to the two cooperatives and to the two chairmen for achieving more than 8,000 kilograms wheat per hectare this year. I would like to especially convey warmest congratulations to all cooperative members of the two units -- Ogorul and Seagul Rosu -- which have been awarded the high distinction of Hero of Socialist Labor. This means symbolically that all members of those units are heroes of socialist labor for the yields achieved are the fruit of their work and activity. [cheers, chants]

I also want to also extend congratulations to the chairmen of the two cooperatives who have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in appreciation of the way they have worked to properly organize and unite the efforts of all cooperative members to apply the knowledge of agricultural science a fact that has enabled them to achieve these good wheat yields in the two units. [cheers, chants]

There are other units, too, that have achieved more than 5,000 kilogram crops. Generally speaking, the county has achieved more than 4,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare and 4,700 kilograms of barley. These are good yields and therefore I want to congratulate all cooperative members and workers in agricultural machinery depots, and all the peasantry in the Arad County for the results they have achieved this year. [cheers, chants]

As I mentioned at the working meeting held at the Central Committee headquarters, we have achieved good, actually one of the best, crops, throughout the country. This demonstrates the capability of our peasantry, cooperative members, and of our socialist agriculture to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress decision on achieving the new agrarian revolution in Romania. [cheers, chants]

A short time ago I visited some corn, sugar beet, and soybean crops. As I have already mentioned, these two cooperatives will achieve more than 10,000 kilograms per hectare. There are good prospects throughout the country to achieve good corn yields and other yields so that in the year of the 40th anniversary of our revolution for social and national liberation and in the year of the 13th RCP Congress, Romanian agriculture will achieve good crops in all sectors. This will ensure a more dynamic contribution by our agriculture to the general development of our country and to ensuring the conditions for constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of our people. [cheers, chants]

Indeed, we have a great number of units that have achieved per hectare yields of more than 5,000 kilograms of wheat and barley. We have a great number of units that plan to achieve more than 10,000 kilograms per hectare; some have even stated to the working people at the Central Committee that they will achieve 25,000 kilograms of corn per hectare. All this demonstrates that everything we have achieved so far is a sound basis for all our units, both cooperative and state units, and all our agriculture will engage with all its energy in implementing the targets of the agrarian revolution.

Many people have asked, both in our country and abroad, what is this new agrarian revolution. The agrarian revolution was carried out through cooperativization. Indeed, that was a great political and social revolution, it was a basic change in the concept of our peasantry, who united their efforts within strong cooperative units thus ensuring conditions for Romanian agriculture to ensure everything that is necessary for the proper supply of food for all our people and for increasing its contribution to the general socioeconomic development, and to improving the level of civilization of our people -- an essential precondition for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for making mankind's dream come true -- the communist society. [cheers, chants]

Along with the revolution in agriculture -- cooperativization -- we have implemented a comprehensive program, I could say another revolution, through mechanization and changing the way we work in agriculture, through the chemicalization of agriculture, and through applying the achievements of agricultural science. This also constitutes an important factor for the progress of all our socialist agriculture. However, these things alone are not enough. On this political, social, and material-technological base we must now achieve a further revolution regarding the yields we will achieve this year.

An amount of 5,000 kilograms is a good crop; however, the targets of the agrarian revolution must begin from 8,000 kilograms of wheat and from a minimum of 10,000 kilograms of corn. Only thus will we be able to speak about a new agrarian revolution that will change our agriculture from its very foundations and will improve the standard of living of our peasantry and of our people. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of those targets in increasing agricultural yields -- in the vegetable, animal, and other sectors -- will enable agriculture to become an agricultural industry, because all these targets, both the firm application of the achievements of science, the mechanization of agriculture, and rational fertilizers and other chemical substances so as to optimally ensure an increased output, will also change the work and organization in our agriculture. All this will also bring about a change in the general level of culture and of work performed by the peasantry, it will bring about a closer relationship between agricultural work and industrial work, it will eliminate differences between these main activities in our society and in human society in general, and it will enable our cooperative members and all our peasants to rise to a new level and to become a new social force inspired with a high revolutionary awareness and endowed with a high professional and scientific training, able to achieve the best yields, to demonstrate the force of people who are masters of their destiny and who are conscientiously building their own free future, their communist future. [cheers, chants]

What the two cooperative units have achieved is possible for all cooperative members in Pecica and Arad County, and for all of them throughout the country. It is, indeed, necessary to carry out agricultural work under the most favorable conditions, and this is true also for the mechanizers when they perform sowing or plowing work; high quality seeds and fertilizers have to be used and the necessary tending of crops must be carried out under favorable conditions as well.

It is necessary to achieve a maximum density of crops because this is one of the particular preconditions for achieving record yields. However, along with all this we need a new revolutionary spirit, intensive work -- and speaking of fashioning a new socialist man and a revolutionary spirit in work -- they do not manifest themselves in an abstract manner, through statements and words. The revolutionary spirit in Pecica, in these two units, has been reflected in the work to achieve 8,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The revolutionary spirit is present in enterprises, in research, in education and wherever work is done in a new spirit to transform the socialist counties and to achieve better results in all areas. To be a revolutionary means to work in a new spirit and to do all one can for the progress of the fatherland, for the people's well-being, and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our country. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that all cooperative members in Pecica and all workers in state enterprises and in agricultural machinery depots will act accordingly in their future work and next year I would like the overall agroindustrial sector to achieve the yields these two units have achieved, and I am convinced that the county party organization, too, and the other cooperative and state units, the agricultural machinery depots, and the overall agricultural sector in this county will act accordingly and will achieve much higher yields in 1985 compared with those achieved in 1984.

Once again I would like to extend congratulations to the cooperative members, to the leadership, to the chairmen of the two units, and to all peasants in Pecica and Arad and to wish you, dear comrades and friends, increasingly better results in all areas so that on the basis of the new results you will demonstrate that the awarding of these high distinctions means that in a symbolic way all working people in these two units are heroes of socialist labor and that you will act as heroes, as revolutionaries, as patriots who desire to do all they can to contribute to the fatherland's flourishing, to building socialism and communism, and to ensuring peace. [cheers, chants]

From the bottom of my heart I wish you further successes in all your activity, much good health and happiness. Goodbye, dear comrades. [cheers, chants]

NICOLAE MEETS NIGERIAN PRESIDENT BUHARI

AU132017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos AGERPRES 13/9/1984 -- General Muhammadu Buhari, president of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, head of state, was conveyed a message of friendship and best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on General Muhammadu Buhari by Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, who is in Nigeria at head of a governmental economic delegation.

During the talks held on the occasion the sides analysed aspects related to the economic bilateral relations between Romania and Nigeria as well as the prospects of expansion and diversification of the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The sides also expressed the wish of the Romanian and Nigerian Governments to expand and deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Nigeria.

DOBRESKO PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO WPE CONGRESS

AU121204 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Sep 84 p 6

[Report on RCP message presented by Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Collegium, at the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, in Addis Ababa, on 9 Sep 84]

[Text] The proceedings of the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] continues in Addis Ababa. The report of the Organization Commission of the party on the party status and program is being discussed.

At the same time, the delegations of the communist and workers parties, of socialist and governmental parties, and of national liberation movements who are participating in the meeting presented greetings messages to the congress.

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the head of the RCP delegation, Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Collegium, conveyed warm greetings and a message of friendship to the participants in the Constituent Congress of the WPE and to all the militants of the party. It was stressed that the presence of the RCP delegation at this congress is vivid proof of the positive development of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. These relations are also telling proof of the particular significance of the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam, and of the accords and agreements worked out in the political, economic, scientific- technological, and cultural fields.

Further, the message shows how the working people of our country are preparing to meet the 13th RCP Congress with new achievements in all fields.

Under the conditions of the deteriorated international situation, marked by the continuation at an unprecedented pace of the abnormal arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, by the existence or emergence of states of conflict and tension, and the continuation of the international economic crisis, Romania -- it was stressed -- considers that the basic issue of our times is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend the supreme rights of the people, the right to life, freedom, independence, and peace. It is absolutely clear -- as was stressed -- that the implementation of real steps of disarmament can decisively contribute to approaching the problems of underdevelopment in a new way and to promoting political and economic stability in the world, to reducing international tension, and to resuming a policy of detente, development, and peace. In the same spirit, we believe that solutions to all interstate problems should be sought solely through negotiations, and that a durable peace should be achieved in the Middle East, which can ensure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to establish their own independent state. We express our full solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle, under the South-West African People's Organization, for the undelayed and unconditional achievement of their national independence, and we consistently work for the elimination of the apartheid policy and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Romania pays particular attention to its relations with the African countries and firmly supports their struggle for the complete elimination of the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, and for consolidation of their national independence and attainment of their independent socioeconomic progress. In this context, we appreciate the actions of the OAU to stimulate cooperation in fields of joint interest, to achieve a political settlement of issues among member-countries, to assert their solidarity, and to promote their legitimate rights of freedom, independence, and well-being.

Under the current international circumstances, the RCP considers that strengthening cooperation between the parties and progressive political forces everywhere is a factor of decisive importance for achieving democratic solutions to the problems of today's world in the interest of the peoples, for progress, independence, and peace.

In conclusion, the message wished complete success to the congress and to the WPE in its activities devoted to the fulfillment of the Ethiopian people's aspirations for progress and well-being on the road of socialism.

The RCP message was received warmly by the participants in the congress.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES INCREASE \$200 MILLION

LD132347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav foreign currency reserves were increased by 200 million dollars over the first six months this year, it was said at the Yugoslav Government session today.

It was also said that the policy of the country's foreign currency account and the balance of payments is this year being implemented according to the plan and within the framework of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme.

The government has also adopted some measures which will create more realistic conditions for the functioning of the Yugoslav foreign currency market. The government also decided to make a 10-million dinar grant (approximately 170 dinars to the dollar) and 2-billion dinar loan to the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia for alleviating damages caused by a powerful tremor which recently struck the region of the Mt. Kopaonik.

MAKIC: CURRENT ACCOUNTS SURPLUS \$37 MILLION

LD122358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 12 Sep 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG) -- The positive results recorded by the Yugoslav economy in the first six months this year have considerably improved Yugoslavia's position in negotiations with foreign creditors and secured support for its current economic policy, National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Radovan Makic stated in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today, Wednesday.

Speaking about the talks between representatives of the Yugoslav Government and a delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Belgrade from August 27 to September 7, Makic said that Yugoslavia has qualified to draw the second credit installment of 100 million dollars to be remitted by September 15 this year.

Makic said that the IMF has accepted the explanations and information presented by the Yugoslav delegation concerning the implementation of the country's economic policy.

Makic said that the IMF delegation was acquainted with the economic trends in Yugoslavia in the first half of the year during which industrial production rose 4.7 per cent and overall exports 6 per cent -- exports to hard-currency markets 12 per cent and to the most highly developed countries 30 per cent.

Makic set out that Yugoslavia records a current account surplus of 37 million dollars and that the figure stands at 207 million dollars for the hard-currency area alone. At the same time, all forms of spending have been limited and the retail demand reduced.

Yugoslavia regularly meets its external financial obligations and it this year did not seek "fresh funds" to meet interest payments as many other debtor-countries have been compelled to, Makic.

EX-IM BANK TO CONTINUE U.S. EXPORT FINANCING

LD132200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- The Export-Import Bank of the United States will continue financing U.S. exports to Yugoslavia, stated the bank's president William Draper during his talks with Yugoslav Finance Secretary Vlado Klemencic.

Klemencic and Draper discussed current cooperation, as well as prospects for the cooperation of Yugoslav business banks and organizations with the Export-Import Bank. Draper, who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government, has already had a meeting with Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. He is also to meet Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic and Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Radovan Makic.

CMEA TRADE AT \$10 BILLION; COOPERATION IN 23 AREAS

LD132117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and nine member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) increased twentyfold over the past twenty years and currently values about 10 billion dollars. Yugoslavia is successfully developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the CMEA countries in 23 spheres. This was stated by Mito Pejovski, Yugoslav Government member and the country's permanent CMEA representative, at a press conference here today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on Yugoslavia's participation in the activities of the CMEA organs.

Pejovski pointed out that the agreement is of a specific nature, since the principles it is based on -- equality, respect for sovereignty, mutual interest -- take into account differences in the socio-economic systems and foreign political positions of Yugoslavia and the CMEA member countries.

The volume of Yugoslavia's trade with the CMEA partners, which has been increasing at an annual rate of 16.5 percent, has provided for the largest exchange of goods Yugoslavia has with a single economic grouping or region of the world. Trade with the CMEA countries accounts for 42.9 percent of Yugoslavia's overall foreign trade. At the same time, trade with the developed Western countries accounts for 38.9 percent, and with the developing countries for 18.2 percent of Yugoslavia's overall foreign trade.

Coal, oil and natural gas, as well as semi-manufactures and equipment make up the bulk of Yugoslavia's imports from these countries, while its exports to them include consumer goods, equipment and technology. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's largest CMEA partner with the annual value of their trade reaching seven billion dollars. Czechoslovakia follows with 1.5 billion dollars, and the German Democratic Republic with one billion dollars.

IDNINA WORKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK 14 SEP

LD131848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Kratovo, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Idnina abrasives factory workers in Kratovo have decided to return to work tomorrow. The decision was made at a workers meeting that lasted nearly 4 hours this afternoon. This decision binds all employees, and it was decided that those who do not report for work tomorrow will be dismissed.

At their meeting today Idnina workers, who stopped working on 1 September shortly after a previous 45-day work stoppage, fully supported the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium's recent conclusions, and the decision to return to work is in fact a concrete implementation of the conclusions.

At the meeting today the workers adopted several important decisions. A report will be prepared shortly on economic stabilization in the factory, and a commission to analyze the factory's work over the past 3 years was also set up today. The report will serve as the foundation for the abolition of the temporary management.

Apart from this, all of the temporary management's decisions firing workers or giving them different jobs have been cancelled. A new member of the temporary management has been elected from the ranks of Idnina's workers. This was not the case before. From now on the LC basic organization will mediate and arbitrate between the workers and the temporary management whenever there is a dispute between them.

At the workers' meeting it was agreed that workers should also work on rest days and holidays, and 11 October, the day of uprising of the Macedonian people, was declared outstanding worker's day.

SREBRIC PRESENTS REPORT ON LONG-TERM SOCIAL PLAN

LD132302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] [no dateline as received] The formation of an active long-term development policy amid the battle to overcome the economic crisis is no easy task. There is a real danger that, in our efforts to break away from the current difficulties, we might ignore their effect on long-term development. The results of our research show that our country does have the means, while making efforts to get out of the economic troubles, to build a prospect of development towards an economically efficient, highly industrialized economy capable of more fully satisfying personal and social needs.

This was stressed by Borisa Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in his report presented before the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, in which he spoke about the draft long-term social plan of Yugoslavia to the year 2000.

Srebric added that overcoming the current economic difficulties should not be the subject of the long-term social plan of Yugoslavia to the year 2000. By the very nature of things, it lies outside the methodological ambit of the long-term social plan and belongs merely to the start of the period with which the social plan deals. The ways for getting out of the economic difficulties are set out in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and are the object of current efforts by our society and of the next medium-term plan. In other words, the long-term social plan of Yugoslavia to the year 2000 implicitly considers surmounting the economic difficulties as the dynamic creation of the conditions for a stable material and social development. Since the long-term social plan is concerned with the major problems of development and the essential changes in the quality of the economy in keeping with a higher level of development, the surmounting of the current economic difficulties constitutes a definite precondition or preliminary task for this.

Briefing the delegates on the basic elements of the long-term plan, Srebric pointed out that, in the coming period, a social product growth rate of about 5 percent is being counted on, so that by the year 2000, overall economic activity will double.

In assessing the reality of the abovementioned rate, Srebric stressed, we must bear in mind the need for qualitative changes from which it must arise. For a long time in the past, the growth rate of the social products has largely rested on extensive employment. The share of labor productivity and economy of means in social product growth, has stood at less than 30 percent, and in recent years these factors have had a negative value. In the coming period, we must count on having social product growth based on greater labor productivity and economy of means. Without this, there is no prospect of increasing real personal incomes or of strengthening the material base for the organizations of associated labor or the economy as a whole, that is, of a way out of the strained distribution of income and inflation. A low growth rate of the social product would indicate a low intensity and scope of qualitative changes in economic operation and development. Our economy would not have the strength to modernize on new technological bases and would be doomed to lose more ground in the international division of labor and international trade.

So, the projected growth rate of social product for the period to the year 2000 almost represents the lower limit of growth. The prospect of further development cannot be built on low labor productivity and personal income stagnation. With a lower growth rate in the social product, there would be no positive return effect on development by it. We would not get out of extensive economic operation or the vicious circle where labor productivity lags behind the technical equipment for labor.

In Srebric's words, fast economic growth on the basis of the greater productivity of labor and economy of means objectively makes possible a real growth in personal incomes and a strengthening of the material base of the organizations of associated labor, or the accumulative capability of the economy as a whole. The possibilities within the framework of the existing production potential are also considerable and must be increased dynamically. It must be borne in mind that the current relatively small income is sandwiched between the low use of capacities, particularly processing capacities, and a surplus of employees, which in associated labor as a whole total over 20 percent. While the surplus of employees cannot be dealt with immediately, the problem of the fuller use of available production potential is easier to solve. Competitive production, especially in exports, must be opened up much more quickly. The negative consequences of a surplus of employed people are seen most forcefully in the low personal incomes, while the inadequate use of the available production potential has broader repercussions, including upward pressure on production costs.

Realizing that the long-term interests and goals and our development orientation demand dynamic changes in the distribution of income for particular purposes, these changes should lead to an essential strengthening of the material base of the organizations of associated labor and the accumulative capability of the economy as a whole. The dynamic growth of income on the basis of the qualitative factors of economic operation and development afford a real basis for such changes.

The draft long-term social plan for the SFRY envisages a virtual quadrupling of resources to strengthen the material base of the organizations of associated labor and the economy as a whole. The need for these and similar changes is self-evident. The long-term strengthening of the economy's accumulative and reproductive capability is one of the key questions, if not the key question, in the strategy of long-term development and its material foundation. Without the constant strengthening of its material base, our economy is not capable of embarking upon its modernization or of accepting the challenge of technological progress which is facing us on all sides.

An economy which is not creating sufficient means for expanded reproduction is very susceptible to instability and developmental crises and is not capable of developing technology or financing its exportation. In this connection, Srebric warned of weaknesses in the management of the economy, economic etatism and antiself-management conduct, which should be eliminated, while the material base or reproduction should be strengthened.

Talking about various chapters in the plan, Srebric stressed that a long-term energy policy was among the foremost joint problems. Any major failure in the development of energy production, including disharmony between production and consumption, has a very unfavorable effect on the efficiency of the whole economy. The main concern is therefore to ensure sufficient energy on a permanent basis with as little investment and other expenditures as possible.

Srebric stressed that our long-term energy policy must be based on the priority of producing energy in line with our development policy, the rational exploitation of domestic sources, the reduction of our relative dependence on foreign countries and an effective long-term program of energy conservation. The priority of producing energy in line with the development policy must be safeguarded by the medium-term plans, particularly regarding finance for development. The structure of energy sources directs us, above all, to the maximum use of coal and hydroelectric power in producing electricity and to more intensive research into and an increase of the domestic output of oil and gas. Even negative results in oil and gas research do not mean failure, since they allow us to reach more confident conclusions on the future of this energy source.

A common energy policy must pay heed to the marked lack of uniformity in energy sources and must rest on joint programs of development. If, for example, in the near future lignites and hydro-electric power on the Drina are the most attractive sources for electricity production, their exploitation should take the form of a joint program. Without this, a common energy policy is meaningless and boils down to customs relief for imported equipment. In such a case, energy would not be the subject of planning at a nationwide level.

Talking about the development of transport, which is to double in volume by the end of the century, Srebric pointed to the need to modernize this branch of the economy on the basis of a common development policy.

He went on the stress that scientific and technological development has become the strongest challenge for everyone taking part in the international race. In numerous quarters, new bilateral and group agreements are being reached or prepared which are to ensure survival in scientific and technological development. As we are necessarily an economically open country, our science and economy must take up this challenge as a long-term and constant orientation. Otherwise, we are faced with the real danger of finding ourselves on the periphery of contemporary development and merely picking up the crumbs left by the more able.

If, in the interests of future generations, we wish to preserve our independent economic development, Srebric added, we must rely on our own scientific and technological development in the right way. Relying on our own resources to surmount our economic difficulties in long-term development, we cannot skirt the area of scientific and technological development without curtailing that development.

The essential aspects of our scientific and technological development should include the adoption of certain types of technology, production of appropriate equipment, and marketing of goods abroad.

The development of scientific and research work in our country in this direction calls for much broader integration within our economy of those organizations which cannot develop their production without their own technological development and which will, through this integration, be able to concentrate, on the basis of self-management, enough resources to finance this development. Only these organizations will be able to export not only equipment but also technology and to include their foreign partners in the production process.

Srebric emphasized, however, that the strategy of our own scientific and technological development cannot be implemented successfully without the state's active involvement. However, optimum results cannot be achieved if states are doing things separately. We must proceed from the fact that, in all the countries in the world, science and technology are being developed with active support by the state. The forms which this support assumes are irrelevant.

Relying on one's own technological development does not imply a discontinuation of imports. This kind of orientation would be hopeless because, as a small country, we cannot squander our resources along a broad front. We can only develop those types of technology for which we possess knowledge and skill and with which we can penetrate foreign markets. As for the rest, we must open our own market to the more skillfull so as not to lag behind in the development and modernization of production and other potentials.

Srebric went on to stress that economic relations abroad are an essential economic issue which affects the long-term course of our development. The strategy of the development of these relations should be based on constantly strengthening our economy's export potentials. On this basis we could increase exports which could then determine our position in the international division of labor and international commodity exchange.

If our country is to achieve stability in the field of foreign trade and economy, exports of goods should grow more than imports. In this way, the rest of the net foreign currency revenue (tourism, transport, and so on) could be used for repaying most of our foreign credits. As early as 1990, the percentage of the total foreign currency revenue used for repaying foreign credits should drop to 25 percent and by the year 2000 to about 20 percent.

Our big, long-term development potential with clear comparative advantages within the international division of labor lies in agriculture. We possess the natural resources, up-to-date knowledge and technology for developing highly productive agricultural production. For this reason, our long-term ambitions regarding the development of this type of production should not be confined to stabilizing the domestic agricultural market and to modest surpluses. Agriculture can and should become our strongest exporting sector regardless of market barriers and agricultural protectionism practiced by many developed countries.

According to Srebric, it would not be too ambitious to impose doubling of agricultural production as our firm, long-term commitment. In this way, a basis would be created for stable development of livestock breeding and for larger surpluses which could be exported.

Because we do not have large areas of uncultivated land to be used to increase agricultural production, we must rely on the great potential offered by intensification of production combined with measures to help preserve soil fertility. It is necessary to work out joint programs for producing corn, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers and so on. These programs would also include the conditions for their efficient implementation. Srebric also drew attention to the need for a better organization of agricultural production, for a more efficient tax policy, and for a better organization of the domestic market and material incentive for the development of this branch of economy.

At the end of his report, Srebric stressed that the purpose of the long-term social plan does not consist of it being used only as a basis for preparing medium-term plans. The long-term plan should set in motion timely and efficient actions to solve long-term problems of development. The long-term plan should also serve as a basis for creating long-term policy and long-term programs for individual economic sectors and to stimulate new research work. Without these socially verified documents, the long-term social plan for Yugoslavia could not be commuted to the required degree into medium-term plans.

SUKRIJA: LCY MUST ACCEPT CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

LD140430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- With the activity begun by the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the LC confirmed its willingness and sought working class support for action in which new and better self-management democratic breakthroughs will be made in order that the working people should in fact directly control the surplus of their labor and the means of social reproduction. The LC is ready to accept criticism and to make the moves which discussion in the LCY demands, so long as their goal is the further strengthening of socialist self-management, national equality, brotherhood and unity, independence and a nonaligned policy, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in welcoming the students of the tenth generation of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec.

We built this policy with Tito at our head in the most difficult battles of the revolution -- in the days when we were creating freedom. But we defended them just as resolutely and self-sacrificingly in all later periods when pressures were brought to bear on our country and attempts made to threaten our freedom and independence. It is not easy for us without Tito and Kardelj, but we must get used to working well without them, the more so as behind them is left their indestructible revolutionary work which we must not only study but also follow and develop consistently.

We are at a point in our society progress Sukrija said, when all our working people and citizens, particularly the LC members, must carry out their obligations and social tasks with the utmost vigor and accept full responsibility for their work and political involvement. The difficulties in our socioeconomic development are such that they do not permit any relaxation or lagging behind; however, they are not insurmountable. The plan for overcoming them is contained in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the LCY Central Committee conclusions. This is, to put it another way, the route along which all creative forces of our society must move. On the results achieved so far, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium warned that the existing difficulties and holdup in realizing the stabilization program must be overcome more speedily and resolutely. The situation is such, he added, that the postponement of the adoption of the envisaged system measures can on no account be tolerated or justified any longer.

An important precondition for the successful realization of the LCY's role in society is the consistent application of the principles of democratic centralism. In the LCY we must develop even more the kind of democratic relations, methods and forms of operation in which every member, organization and organ of the LC consciously undertake responsibility for realizing the decisions of the majority adopted on the principle of democratic centralism. The LC must regenerate its capability for action. So far it has managed to a great extent to form standpoints which are beyond reproach; but it has not always succeeded in realizing these conclusions in practice.

It is precisely through the action initiated by the 13th session that the LCY must eliminate this shortcoming in full measure and confirm itself as a revolutionary organization capable of putting its own standpoints into practice. The time of moaning, vacillating and passivity should be put behind us quickly as possible. We must go to the 13th congress, Sukrija said, with great results in all spheres. That must be a congress of a more mobile, effective, and unified LC, a revolutionary vanguard of the kind which the working class and our society really needs.

For this reason, in the view of Ali Sukrija, it is very important that as broad as possible a circle of working people and citizens should be included in the discussion of the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. At the same time, this action must be both a critical and self-critical analysis of the various causes which have led to the difficulties we face; a criticism of our own weaknesses but also a search for the possible means to overcome these weaknesses. Great responsibility lies with the LC to ensure this kind of direction in our ideopolitical action and discussion, the more so as in certain environments there still prevails a destructive criticism for criticism's sake of anything and everything, while individual efforts and creative work in solving the problems and changing the state of affairs are absent. Quite frequently even some Communists turn their backs on efforts to resolve the problems and conceal their inability behind generalized criticisms, usually levelled against other people, and thus introduce elements of dramatization, confusion and defeatism into political action. We do need sharp criticism, but only if it is constructive and creative and if it helps us find answers for determining better directions of action and more resolute steps in the struggle for further developing socialist self-management.

Continuing his report, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, dealt with the activity of antisocialist and antiself-management forces which, in his appraisal, is especially marked in a number of publications, books, memoirs, public meetings, so-called home universities and so on. The advocates of the ideology of the bourgeois right and the so-called liberal left are perfidiously exploiting our internal weaknesses and difficulties and our slowness and vacillation in overcoming the economic instability and realizing the stabilization program. They are endeavoring, he said, to spread their ideological concepts and to fan intranational suspicion and various kinds of nationalism, which is the greatest enemy of our revolution and the gathering point of all our ideological and political adversaries. However, they do not rest here; they have attacked the entire history of the struggles by our nations and nationalities and all the gains of our revolution.

For the same reasons they hatefully attack the LC and question Tito's work because it was precisely the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY which developed the revolutionary initiative and creative socialist practice of millions of working people. This, said Ali Sukrija, is the real meaning of their slogans about "demystification" and "de-Titoization."

Recently, he noted, there have been increasingly aggressive manifestations of clericonationalism, which is attempting to politicize faith; to impose itself as a political partner, supposedly as the defender and guardian of the cultural, national and other aspects of its nation's or nationality's heritage. However, it should be made clear, Ali Sukrija stressed, that the activity of all these forces has no support in the working class, the working people, or a large part of our young people and citizens, who remain deeply committed to the goals of our revolution and to socialist self-management.

In fact, this entire hostile intrigue is a form of political struggle by those individuals who were rejected long ago by our society because of their counter-revolutionary acts.

Freedom, said Sukrija, is not the right to make others unfree or a bunker from which to fire hypocritical words of counterrevolution and advocate something quite different from true freedom and a more humane life for people. For us in Yugoslavia, for our socialist self-management and democratic society, freedom is an integral part of that our broad process of liberation and not something abstract or alienated. Freedom is also the duty to break down all obstacles in the way to man's freedom to work and manage the entirety of what is being created and has been created.

Precisely for this reason we must resolutely settle accounts with the enemies of our socialist self-management society, not hesitating to apply, on the basis of the Constitution, the relevant administrative measures. We dare not be lenient toward counter-revolutionary actions, because this could seriously backfire on us tomorrow.

Between us and the class enemy there has never been compromise, nor will there ever be. Yugoslavia is a democratic country, but there can be no democracy for hostile actions. Thus the LCY will persist in the defense of the class nature of our socialist democracy as an expression and weapon of the leading role of the working class, Ali Sukrija said among other things.

SUKRIJA ON CONTINUITY OF REVOLUTION AT VIS RALLY

LD091426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 9 Sep 84

["Closing Festivities on Vis and Ali Sukrija Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Vis, 9 Sep (TANJUG) — In addition to the tens of thousands of citizens, the festivities on Vis are being attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; delegations of the SFRY [as received]; delegations of all the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces; delegations of the SFRY Armed Forces and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; members of the Council of the Federation; people's heroes and bearers of the 1941 Partisan Certificate of Service; delegations of fraternal and friendly municipalities; surviving veterans and guests; as well as the ambassadors and military delegations of Great Britain, the USSR and the United States.

At a large popular rally to mark the closing festivities of the 40th anniversary of the stay on Vis of Comrade Tito, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia, the Supreme Command of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia, and the allied military missions, an address was made by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Today's festivities are devoted to the memory of Tito's stay here, to his entire work as the strategist and leader of our revolution, to his name which is the synonym for our freedom, independence, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, nonalignment and peace. In remembering those glorious days and Tito's historic paths, we are at the same time expressing our determination to consistently continue his revolutionary work, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency in greeting those taking part in the rally.

Speaking of those distant and glorious days, Ali Sukrija recalled that at that time the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, with 450,000 well-armed soldiers, took upon itself a large part of the burden of the war on this part of the front, which confirmed that it was an important military factor and ally in the anti-Hitler coalition. Vis was also the place from which the first direct contacts with the governments of the countries of the allied coalition were made, with the clear and determined reply of the Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia as the reply of our nations and nationalities to the question of what kind of new Yugoslavia they were fighting for. After the second AVNOJ session it was here that the future nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia was affirmed. Here, 40 years ago, on the occasion of a review of the fighters of the 1st Dalmatian Shock Brigade, Tito pronounced those famous words -- "We don't want what belongs to others, and we will not give up ours" [Tudje necemo - svoje ne damo] -- which has become the motto of our existence and struggle, and which are still the essence of the doctrine of our all-people's defense.

The choice of Vis as the seat of our military and political leadership, following the successful landing of the Germans at Drvar, was not accidental. Following the capitulation of Italy, the Adriatic became extremely important as the strategic area for waging warfare in Europe.

It was on Vis that Tito gave the order for the final liberation of the country. The presence of the forces of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia in the Adriatic, Sukrija said, deprived the allies of any basis for their direct involvement in the final operation of World War II in the area of Yugoslavia. The constant ascent of the national liberation struggle in Istria and the Slovene littoral area and the victorious march of the Yugoslav Army in the final battles for the liberation of the country, secured for the new Yugoslav leadership the full political, military and moral basis for seeking the final solution for its western borders. This, after a long time and many difficulties was resolved successfully, and the signing of the Osimo agreement was of particular importance.

The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] and Tito, honorably fulfilled their debt to mankind and made the greatest possible contribution to the historic victory over fascism and the Axis forces. They are very proud of this, but at the same time are deeply offended that abroad today there are still those who belittle and underestimate their contribution and distort historical facts. No one gave us or presented us with freedom and peace, national equality, brotherhood, unity, and independence, but rather we fought for them ourselves. The new Yugoslavia, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president said, was not created around a green table but in 4 years of struggle by the desire, torment and sufferings of all our nations and nationalities.

Our struggle, Sukrija said, is an explicit example to both present and future generations that great ideas and aims call for great zeal, bravery, efforts and sacrifices, and that only these give historical results. That is why, he added, it is the lasting and great duty of the LC, in particular the veterans of the national liberation war, to convey to today's young generation all the virtues displayed by our people during the liberation period. Young people should be constantly reminded of the truth about the magnitude of this historic act by our people and working class, because it has always been young people who have achieved, consolidated, and further developed this truth. Just as they dedicatedly, responsibly, and worthily carried out their tasks during the armed part of the revolution and the postwar socialist construction, so young people today and in the future must bear their part of responsibility and commitments.

The major results which we have achieved in the construction of our socialist self-managing society, Sukrija assessed, speak without doubt of the continuity of our revolution. In not quite 4 decades, our country, through the material and spiritual values created, has made up all that is usually created over centuries. For all the fighters and builders of socialism there is not rest or peace today or in the coming years. No genuine revolution is so strong and inviolable. Its meaning is not simply to resolve the old contradictions, but the new ones as well, and to break the resistance which may arise during its course.

One of the basic characteristics of the CPY and the LCY is precisely that in all, even in the most complicated periods of our revolution, they have achieved a direct link with the broad masses of the people and have always had their support. In present day conditions, Sukrija stressed, we must realize the continuity of our revolution through the broadest action of the working class, working people, and citizens and all organized socialist, self-managing forces, through the constant development of socialist self-management and its material bases, and the consistent realization of the policy of economic stabilization. Our stability lies in unbroken progress, in the further development of our socialist self-managing system and the power of the working class, and in equality, brotherhood, unity, and socialist togetherness.

Ahead of us, Sukrija stated, are serious and responsible tasks, primarily those which arise out of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the LCY Central Committee conclusions. This is why the LC insists on the mobilization of all creative forces of society, so that everything which we have laid down and agreed on is effectively put into action. Just as the LC was equal to its historical task in all earlier stages of the revolution, so it must be today. Speaking about the importance of the general party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, Ali Sukrija emphasized that this discussion should contribute to the more consistent and more responsible implementation of the established policy stands and conclusions, and to the greater involvement of all the creative forces of society, and to the consolidation of the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY as the basic preconditions for the unity of our working class and all our nations and nationalities.

Our efforts to remove the causes of the present economic difficulties and to further develop socialist self-management are being used, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president stressed, by various antisocialist and antiself-management forces, which are not only sowing mistrust in our social system and the LC, but are also openly belittling and attacking the most sacred values and achievements of our revolution. They include individuals and groups who openly attack the AVNOJ foundations of our federal system and propagate their own concepts, whether they be for bourgeois multi-party or centralist-etatist systems, relying in the process on certain reactionary groups abroad. This Sukrija stressed, is why we must ideologically and politically expose their ideology and hostile activity. We must struggle with particular determination against any nationalism, the most dangerous class enemy and axis, around which all antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies and forces collect. Any attack on the gains of our revolution have the aspiration and aim of destroying our social system is a counterrevolutionary act and we will treat it as such, applying all legitimate legal measures on the basis of the Constitution.

Ali Sukrija said that unfortunately some of our friends abroad, sometimes because of lack of information, frown on certain measures we take against the enemies of our social system. We will continue, he added, to acquaint our friends with the path and method of realizing the aims of our revolution, our struggle for the construction of a self-managing democratic society....

However, the LCY and all the organs of our system are exclusively responsible to the working class and nations and nationalities, for taking measures in the spirit of our socialist self-managing society for the defense of the gains of our revolution and its further development, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president stressed.

Continuing his speech Ali Sukrija spoke about Yugoslavia's foreign policy, stressing that in this area we consistently and firmly follow Tito's path. Our policy's foundations in the international sphere were also established in the course of the difficult national liberation struggle. At the second AVNOJ session we laid down and told the whole world that the peoples of Yugoslavia would decide their own future and fate, of their own free will, and that we were not interested in other people's arrangements and calculations.

In these 4 decades Yugoslavia has continually called for world peace, social progress, freedom, and a happier life for all nations. We have always felt ourselves a part of the international community and advocated the peaceful active coexistence of states and nations, mutual understanding and equitable cooperation between all countries. Our determined stand against all forms of violence, particularly war, is well known on all continents. This principled foreign policy has brought Yugoslavia exceptional recognition and international respect and has gained it many friends internationally.

Assessing the international situation as being very difficult and pregnant with the danger of war, Ali Sukrija emphasized the importance of involving the Nonaligned Movement as an independent nonbloc factor. Its tasks today, he said, are perhaps greater than ever before. The nonaligned policy is mankind's conscience and a force which offers the only real and acceptable alternative for a way out of the present situation of worsened relations and tensions in the world. Since their conference in New Delhi the Nonaligned Movement countries have carried out a series of actions. However, this does not mean they could not have been and still cannot be even more active. The Nonaligned Movement, he said, must further consolidate its unity of action and its non-aligned, nonbloc role on the basis of its original principles. Yugoslavia will continue to make its contribution in this direction.

In the future, as always, Yugoslavia will also attach great importance to the development of friendly relations with all neighboring countries. A constituent part of these relations is the equal position and free development of national minorities. At the same time, Yugoslavia will always most energetically oppose any interference in the internal affairs of our country, attempts at destroying the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the undermining of our constitutional order, and the encouragement of nationalistic, irredentist, separatist and other counterrevolutionary and hostile activities, regardless of their origin, Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium President said.

POPE EXPRESSES DESIRE TO VISIT MARIJA BISTRICA

AU131030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 84 p 6

[R. Arsenic report]

[Excerpts] Marija Bistrica, 9 Sep -- The National Eucharistic Congress, a ceremony of the Catholic Church in Croatia concluding the festivities to mark 13 centuries of Christianity in Croatia, was held today in Marija Bistrica (about 40 km north of Zagreb).

The message Pope John Paul II sent to Zagreb Archbishop Cardinal Kuharic on the occasion of this religious ceremony was read toward the end of the congress. In the message the pope says among other things: "I harbor an eager desire to visit that sanctuary in the near future when -- in response to the invitation sent to me by bishops of your episcopal conference and to the kind disposition shown by the state authorities -- I shall be able to undertake the desired pastoral visit to Yugoslavia." Pointing out, among other things, that this church anniversary in Croatia should have been observed in 1941, but "because of the circumstances of that time, had to be postponed," the pope, addressing believers, also says in his message, "you live in a country with several regions, as Yugoslavia has, along with orthodox Christians and Protestants, Muslims and nonbelievers. As Catholics, you are invited, in full awareness of your religious, cultural, and national identity, to live a life of mutual respect and understanding, sincere friendship, and cooperation in general well-being, always behaving with true evangelical spirit and according to the guidance of the Second Vatican Council and of your pastors. In this way you will indeed be sons of peace, factors of reconciliation, and worthy of evangelical beatitude."

Addressing also those "who do not belong to the faithful but who sincerely believe in respect for the dignity of human beings," the head of the Roman Catholic Church stated in his message: "Brothers, fear not those who believe. The church does not seek power and earthly advantage, but the eternal salvation of man. Let these festivities serve as an encouragement to a sincere and lasting reconciliation of all the faithful brothers and of those who do not believe, in a full and mutual respect of the rights and of manifold human dignity. Thus you will be able to progress jointly in commonweal and in harmonious and constructive peace."

'CONVICTION PREVAILS' IN MOSCOW OF REAGAN VICTORY

AU131100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Sep -- In well-informed circles in Moscow, one hears today indications that a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. President Reagan may take place in New York or Washington by the end of September. Officially these rumors are neither denied nor confirmed. Analysts are given an opportunity to determine whether a dialogue between Gromyko and Reagan is realistic and mutually desirable at this moment. Many observers in Moscow believe that it should not be excluded, but that in case such apparently "unusual contact" does take place, one should not expect too much of it. This is approximately the golden mean of the conclusions drawn.

It is interesting why such a meeting would be "suitable" now, just before the U.S. election. Many foreign and domestic observers here are asking: Will this not score points for Reagan? Their Soviet counterparts, in informal exchanges, respond: not necessarily. First Moscow has always maintained that it cooperates with governments and not personalities, and therefore the fact of the proximity of U.S. elections need not influence diplomatic activities.

Another line of thinking is more interesting, and is discernable even in the most official Soviet positions and assessments: One gains the impression that the conviction prevails here that Reagan will win the election and that he will therefore be the potential partner in talks during the coming 4 years. Furthermore one should bear in mind that a few days ago party and state leader Chernenko analyzed the international situation and relations with Washington in particular, and expressed some characteristic thoughts which have been understood as a peculiar indirect message to Reagan.

NONALIGNED MEDITERRANEAN DECLARATION ADOPTED

AU130825 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 11 Sep 84

["Pool" item]

[By special correspondent Miodrag Radovic]

[Text] La Valletta, September 11 (TANJUG) -- The first Nonaligned Ministerial Conference on Cooperation and Security in the Mediterranean constitutes an event of great political importance since it involves an organized endeavor, initiated by the Nonaligned Movement, to turn the region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation in keeping with the resolutions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and the U.N. General Assembly. This was stated today at the end of a two-day meeting here of the foreign ministers of nine Mediterranean nonaligned countries and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The conference's declaration, which will serve as a program of future activities, expresses concern over the amounting bloc confrontation, stockpiling of weapons and proliferation of military bases in the Mediterranean by non-regional states which thereby jeopardize the security of the nonaligned countries of the region.

The conference underlined that Israel's aggressive policy constitutes the biggest threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and that the Palestinian question is the core of the Near East crisis. It expressed full support for Lebanon's endeavors for national reconciliation and endorsed a proposal to convene an international peace conference on the Near East.

The foreign ministers fully supported the unity of the Republic of Cyprus and expressed deep concern at the military occupation of part of that country.

The conference urged the setting up of a non-nuclear zone in the Near East. It reaffirmed the nonaligned countries' stand that open international issues must be resolved without the use of force or threats of force.

The foreign ministers also reaffirmed their countries' commitment to self-reliance and the constant promotion of South-South cooperation.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the conference, stressing that it is the first step towards securing conditions for cooperation and security in the Mediterranean. He said agreement had been reached on all the issues discussed, and that differences in views on the Near East crisis had on the whole been surmounted. Dizdarevic added that the next ministerial conference had been scheduled for early in 1986.

PLANINC OPENS UNESCO BALKAN STUDIES CONGRESS

AU130821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (TANJUG) -- The Fifth Congress of the UNESCO International Association South-East European Studies (AIESSEE) opened at the Belgrade Sava Centre today, Tuesday. The theme of the congress is "Balkan and Central Europe through the Centuries".

Welcoming some 500 congress participants from 26 countries, Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc set out that the gathering, although predominantly turned to the past, is not without a deep political meaning since its primary objective is to arrive at scientific truth and establish what has bound the peoples of South-East Europe over many centuries.

The time has come for the common heritage in this part of the world to become the basis of our wisdom of life together, cordial cooperation and mutual interests, the Yugoslav premier said.

Yugoslav Premier Planinc said that the necessary conditions exist for south-east Europe to become a zone of peace instead of a battleground of conflicts.

She set out that the state frontiers, different social-political systems and different international positions of the countries of the region are not and must not be an obstacle hampering the expression of lasting and common human interests.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH MENGISTU IN ETHIOPIA

LD132327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian president and secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, had a meeting in Addis Ababa today with the Yugoslav delegation comprising Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, and Nusret Seferovic, SFRY ambassador to Ethiopia.

The Yugoslav delegation attended the 12 September celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. During an hour-long cordial and friendly conversation the two sides expressed readiness for comprehensive expansion of cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. The importance of the Nonaligned Movement for overcoming the present complex international situation was stressed. The current developments in Africa, problems of African countries and the importance of the forthcoming OAU summit, due to be held in Addis Ababa this November, were also discussed.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, extended an invitation to a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Assefa Woldie, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the SFRY, also took part in the conversation.